FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Bogachev Comments on Weinberger Interview AA 1
Weinberger Aides Claim Arms Talks To Fail AA 1
PRAVDA Cites Weinberger, McFarlane on 'Star Wars' [25 Dec] AA 2
U.S. Camouflaging Essence of 'Star Wars' Program [Bogachev] AA 3
1985 Crucial Year for U.S. Arms Race Decisions AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Carries 'Text' of UN Space Resolution [14 Dec] CC 1
IZVESTIYA Interviews Foreign Trade Bank Deputy [17 Dec] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Views U.S. Military Budget Cuts [24 Dec] A 1
TASS Cites Magazine on USSR-U.S. Relations [Losev in OGONYOK] A 2
U.S. 1985 Intelligence Funding Viewed A 3

CHINA

Continued Reports on Arkhipov's Visit to PRC B 1
Comparison of Arrival B 1
Meets With Chen Yun B 1
Received by Zhao Ziyang B 1
Visits Guangzhou B 2
Gromyko Receives Outgoing PRC Ambassador B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Reports North-South Korean Economic Talks [19 Dec] C 1
AUCCTU Delegation Departs for Tokyo 15 Dec [TRUD 16 Dec] C 1
TASS on Increasing U.S. Trade Deficit with Japan C 1
Japanese Military Budget Increase Viewed C 2

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Discusses Preelection Situation in India [18 Dec] D 1
Chemical Weapons Allegedly Tested in Bhopal D 2
U.S. Aide Cited on Commitment to Afghan Dushmans [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec] D 3
PRAVDA Notes Afghanistan's Protest to Pakistan D 3
USSR-DRA Scientific Conference Opens in Moscow D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR Defense Ministry Greets SRV Defense Minister [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec] E 1
Military Delegation Continues Visit to SRV
Received by SRV Leaders E 1
Ends Visit E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Dec] E 2
SRV Army Anniversary Celebrated in Moscow
SRV Embassy Holds Reception E 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec] E 2
Public Meeting Held
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec] E 2
Exhibition Held
Medvedev, CPSU Cadres Delegation Visit SRV E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Notes Baybakov Meeting With Ceausescu [23 Dec] F 1
Romania's Olteanu Meets With Sokolov in Moscow [AGERPRES] F 1
Romanian Envoy Discusses Results of RCP Congress [PRAVDA 19 Dec] F 1
TASS Cites Jaruzelski Speech to PZPR Plenum F 1
Science, Technology Agreements Signed in Poland [PRAVDA 16 Dec] F 2
USSR-GDR Commission Holds Economic Talks [IZVESTIYA 16 Dec] F 3
Sergeychik Holds Talks With GDR's Schulze [IZVESTIYA 20 Dec] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Reports, Comment on Tikhonov Visit to Turkey
Tikhonov Arrival Statement G 1
Turkish Minister Praises Ties G 1
Tikhonov, Ozal Begin Talks G 2
Tikhonov at Ataturk's Tomb G 2
Levin Views Visit G 3
Turkish Coverage [cross-reference] G 4
Further Comment, Report on Gorbachev Visit to UK G 4
Beglov Commentary G 5
Trade Prospects Viewed [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 19 Dec] G 5
Gorbachev's Return to Moscow G 5
Ukrainian Miners Collect Money for UK Miners G 6
UK's Healey Concerned Over U.S. Space Arms Stand G 7

PRAVDA on Recent Session of NATO Special Group [24 Dec] G 7
U.S. Provides for Nuclear Scorched-Earth Tactics G 8
France Marks Soviet-French Treaty Anniversary [PRAVDA 19 Dec] G 9
Growing French Military Alignment With U.S. Noted G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reports on Voss' Visit to Kuwait H 1
Talks With Information Official H 1
Ends Visit H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopian Reaction to Mengistu's Moscow Visit [IZVESTIYA 20 Dec] J 1
Moscow Views Angolan-Mozambique Summit [Stepanov] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

IZVESTIYA Interviews Grenadian Politician K 1
Puerto Rican Troops To Participate in Maneuvers K 1
Moscow on Chilean Calls for Boycott, Protest K 2
PRAVDA Reports Opening of Jamaican CP Congress [15 Dec] K 3
Brutents Returns From Latin America Tour [PRAVDA 19 Dec] K 4
Supreme Soviet Greets Uruguayan President [IZVESTIYA 14 Dec] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Carries Ustinov Obituary Signatories [22 Dec] R 1
Leader Speeches During Ustinov Funeral Meeting R 1
Romanov Speech R 1
Grishin Speech R 3
Sokolov Speech R 4
Bulgarian Minister Speech R 5
Further Report on Ustinov Funeral Procession R 6
Leaders Eulogize Ustinov at General Staff Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] R 7
Condolences on Ustinov's Death Received R 8
From Warsaw Pact Leaders R 8
From China's Zhang Aiping [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Dec] R 9
From Military Officials [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] R 9

Timber Industry Official Expelled From CPSU R 9
[PRAVDA 17 Dec]
Ufa Construction Heads Dismissed for Negligence R 10
[IZVESTIYA 19 Dec]
AFP: Nine Arrested in Georgia for 'High Treason' R 10
'Traitors' Given Death Sentences for WW II Crimes R 10
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Presidium Meeting R 11
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Dec]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports CPSU Resolution on Waste Products S 1
[8 Dec]
TASS Interviews Power Minister Neporozhniy S 4
Prices for Some Clothing Articles Reduced S 4
[PRAVDA 17 Dec]

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER INTERVIEW

LD241602 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 24 Dec 84

["Weinberger's Adventuristic Space Concepts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has announced that the United States will not give up its plan to develop a large-scale anti-missile space-based defence system or the possibility to deploy such a system.

Giving an interview to the U.S. ABC TV company, the Pentagon chief refuted the reports of the U.S. press that the Reagan administration had decided to narrow the scale of the planned anti-missile defences and confirmed that the anti-missile defence system would be deployed in parallel with the build-up of the arsenals of strategic offensive weapons.

In this way Weinberger disclosed with utmost clarity the true nature of Reagan's "strategic initiative" in defence, which amounts to the development of a potential for the first disarming nuclear strike at the countries of the socialist community with simultaneous protection of U.S. territory from retaliation with the help of a large-scale system of anti-missile defences with space-based elements. Washington plans to develop an "absolute shield" for aggression, though leading U.S. experts admit that any "anti-missile umbrella" can be pierced.

Recently the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to enter new talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable agreements on a range of questions related to nuclear and space weapons. However, even before the beginning of those talks the U.S. Pentagon chief stresses that the U.S. side intends to discuss not ways to avoid the militarization of space but just details of legalizing the space arms race under the Reagan "strategic initiative." Weinberger's statement calls in question the sincerity of the U.S. Administration's assurances of its readiness to seek mutually acceptable agreements. Meanwhile, further international developments depend to a large extend on whether the U.S. Administration is prepared to impart concrete meaning to its statements of a commitment to peace.

WEINBERGER AIDES CLAIM ARMS TALKS TO FAIL

LD241503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 24 December (TASS) -- While verbally declaring its "readiness" to enter into new talks with the Soviet Union on the whole complex of issues connected with nuclear and space armaments, Washington is actually handling matters in such a way as to block any possibility of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement, seeing this possible agreement as an obstacle in the path of Washington's plans to add a new twist to the arms race. As the magazine NEWSWEEK reports in its latest issue, the closest aides of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger are confidentially assuring like-minded conservatives in the Republican Party in Congress that ultimately the new talks are "doomed to failure."

The political hypocrisy of official Washington with regard to its partner in the forthcoming talks in itself hardly surprises anyone on Capitol Hill -- in the United States this is the way things are, although, as a rule, they prefer not to talk about it out loud.

So why has the rule been broken on this occasion? NEWSWEEK explains that in his hypocritical game the Pentagon boss has clearly gone too far and allowed himself to make fools of the legislators themselves. Seeking confirmation of a record military budget, he assured them that a reduction in allocations to the Pentagon's requirements would undermine the position of the United States at the forthcoming talks in Geneva. "At the very time that Weinberger is asking us publicly not to undermine the chances of reaching an accord, one of the highly placed republicans in the House of Representatives complained, according to NEWSWEEK, they tell us that there cannot be any question of any accord. You get the impression that we have been deceived."

PRAVDA CITES WEINBERGER, MCFARLANE ON 'STAR WARS'

PM261624 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 p 5

[TASS report: "Aggressive... Defense]'

[Text] The so-called strategic defense initiative, widely publicized by Ronald Reagan's administration, is of an apparently aggressive character, constituting an integral part of the program for building up the U.S. offensive strategic potential, THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper has admitted.

Quoting prominent American scientists associated with research in this area, including the president's science adviser George Keyworth, the newspaper stressed that the chief aim of the Washington-elaborated space-based antimissile defense system with space-based elements (the so-called "star wars" program) is to defend U.S. strategic missile silos.

In other words, the system is designed to protect U.S. nuclear missile complexes against a retaliatory strike and thus disarm the Soviet Union in face of the American nuclear threat.

The exposure of the aggressive essence of the new multibillion dollar program of space militarization, which the White House described all along as purely "defensive", caused obvious embarrassment within the top echelons of the administration. U.S. leaders, confronted with numerous questions asked by press representatives, employ tricks of all sorts to delude the public. President Reagan in fact avoided giving a straight answer to a question by assuring that the space-based antimissile defense system with space-based elements "isn't going to protect missiles, it's going to destroy missiles."

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also made an attempt to refute THE NEW YORK TIMES' report by claiming during an ABC television interview that the strategic defense initiative is not designed to protect any definite target. When journalists refused to take his words on trust, insisting on a direct answer, the Pentagon chief had to admit that in the course of transitional stages in the implementation of the programme, it can be used to protect American missile silos. At this point, however, echoing the White House chief, he reiterated that its chief aim is to "destroy incoming missiles before they get to a target." Weinberger did not elaborate what targets he meant.

The Pentagon chief declared that under no circumstances will the United States give up the implementation of the "star wars" initiative. He said it would also modernize and strengthen its offensive systems and go ahead with the deployment of first strike weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- on the territory of Western European countries. Weinberger ruled out the possibility of the administration accepting any proposals that could block the deployment of medium-range nuclear systems in Western Europe.

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane heard several rather unpleasant questions during the CBS "Face The Nation" program. Pointing out, in particular, that much was written of late about the militarization of U.S. space programs, about prospects of a situation being created in the near future when near-earth space would be strewn [nashpigovan] with weapons, including computer-controlled ones, a correspondent asked McFarlane whether he saw any threat in the possibility that the situation might fall out of control and a "star war" break out. In response, the presidential assistant justified the program of militarizing outer space.

Observers regard the remarks as another evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration views space militarization as a major step towards upsetting the existing rough military equilibrium and acquiring a first-strike capability. Insisting on its "star wars" program, the administration rejects the principle of equality and equal security and thus reveals the falsehood and hypocrisy of its declarations about readiness for talks on restricting and limiting armaments.

London December 24 TASS -- According to THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Reagan administration intends to use the "star wars" program as an effective lever of pressure during the forthcoming arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

U.S. CAMOUFLAGING ESSENCE OF 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

LD260033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

With the aim of reassuring its Western European allies, who are gravely alarmed at the prospect of an acute destablization of the military-political world situation as a result of the realization of U.S. space militarization plans, Washington is undertaking a whole series of propaganda actions to camouflage the real essence of Reagan's "strategic defense initiative."

In particular, reassuring declarations are being planted in the Western European press to the effect that the creation of a U.S. antimissile defense in space is something in the distant future, that it will take 25-30 years for the "Reagan initiative" to be accomplished, and that Washington regards its program of preparation for "star wars" merely as a "bargaining card" in negotiations with the Soviet Union. A high-ranking spokesman of the U.S. Administration, who did not wish to be named, declared that the United States is engaged only in research that, so he said, will enable "some future president" to decide the question of the expediency of creating a space-based antimissile defense on a large scale.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger himself, who quite recently described the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting antimissile defense as a "pseudo-agreement on arms control" and declared that the United States would have to "find something better" in place of this agreement, now asserts, in a clear address to the United States's allies, that "Reagan's strategic defense initiative" is only a "research and development program, being carried out fully within the framework of the agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems."

Meanwhile, the United States' practical actions in preparing for "star wars" has gone far beyond research and discussion: $26 billion have been allocated to set up antimissile defense in 1985-89. Substantial expenditure for military use of space is also concealed in the NASA budget: about one third, according to NEW YORK TIMES data.

The Pentagon is carrying out intensive work to establish antisatellite systems based on F-15 aircraft, which could, in principle, also be used to destroy ballistic missiles. Two tests of these systems have recently been carried out. In the near future 36 aircraft will be equipped with antisatellite systems.

Even now over half of all cargoes on U.S. space shuttles are for military use. Work is forging ahead on developing a "minishuttle" spacecraft designed to inflict strikes against earth and to carry out military operations in space. Between 1957 and 1982 the Pentagon launched 455 military satellites into space. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, next month the Pentagon plans to put into orbit a new super-powerful electronic reconnaissance satellite. THE NEW YORK TIMES comments that for the last 10 years U.S. space programs have been under the full control of the Pentagon, which "regards space as another battlefield."

Violating its obligations under the accord limiting antimissile defense systems, the United States is carrying out work to develop space-based antimissile defense systems and mobile antimissile defense radar systems.

The statements by Reagan administration spokesmen that the United States has up to now restricted itself to research work in the sphere of establishing a wideranging space-based defense, do not correspond with reality.

The practical actions of the U.S. military departments which are continuing right up to today to set up space weapons, contradict Washington's protestations about the United States' readiness to seek mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union on a whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons.

1985 CRUCIAL YEAR FOR U.S. ARMS RACE DECISIONS

LD260103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1931 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] As we see out the fading year, publicists the world over are expected to provide not so much a summing-up of results as a reply to the question: Will the year 1985 bring anything constructive to Soviet-American relations, to the curbing of the arms race? For serious observers what this question comes down to is: Is the American leadership, the Reagan administration, ready to move toward constructive cooperation? Our country's readiness is obvious even to Western observers. They may not write directly about this in their newspapers, but in conversations with counterparts, off the record as they say, they admit, naturally, that the success or failure of the new talks depends on Washington's position. I had the opportunity a few days back to talk about this with several eminent American and West European observers in the Netherlands. These conversations were confidential so I shall not mention any names. To sum up the essence of their views about the near future, they do not put much credence in success at the talks. True, the federal budget deficit, the chief headache for the Reagan administration, can be eased only by stopping these astronomical new military allocations. That is something working in favor of the attainment of some kind of accord. However, these observers see no other substantial incentives, because, regarding both the anti-war movement and pressure from the West European allies, Washington's habit is, if not to disregard them entirely -- and evidently they cannot do that -- then not to take any special account of them. The momentum of anti-Soviet, anticommunist thinking at all levels in the present administration is pretty strong. That, in short, is how my Western counterparts summed up the position.

Well, as they say, things are more clearly seen from the inside. Even so, without disputing their analysis, I regard it as inadequate. The Reagan administration, of course, is not changing, but times have changed. It has now become obvious that not one of the goals Washington set itself at the time it went over to the line of confrontation has been achieved. It has not proved possible to attain military-strategic superiority so as to blackmail us. Neither has it proved possible, and it will not prove possible, to arm us up to death, as they put it. And their calculation on splitting the socialist community has not been borne out.

As they say in America, necessity is the mother of invention. Sooner or later they will diverge from this futile line and try a new direction. For, after all, a cure has to be found for the budget deficit. In a word, pessimism is probably just as out of place as blind optimism. The truth generally lies in the middle.

So, in general terms, 1985 promises to be an extremely interesting and important year in world politics. This is not only because this will be the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory and the 10th anniversary of Helsinki. This will be the year when Washington will have to make up its mind; the year when a decision will have to be made about whether mankind is to go through yet another sick and dangerous twist in the arms race, taking it from earth into space, or whether this will be the year to set in motion a de-escalation of tension and an easing of the situation.

PRAVDA CARRIES 'TEXT' OF UN SPACE RESOLUTION

PM211120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Excluding Space From the Sphere of the Arms Race"]

[Text] On the initiative of the Soviet Union, the 39th UN General Assembly session discussed the question "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and for the Good of Mankind" as a matter of importance and urgency. At the conclusion of the debate a resolution, approved by 150 votes -- that is, an absolute majority of UN member-states -- was adopted on 12 December. Only the United States did not support this motion, which accords with the aspirations of the world's peoples. The following is the text of the adopted document:

-- Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space;

-- Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

-- Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, should be carried on for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development, and that they should be the property of all mankind;

-- Reaffirming further the will of all states to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is carried on for peaceful purposes;

-- Recalling that the states party to the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, pledged in Article III to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the UN Charter and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and mutual understanding;

-- Reaffirming in particular Article IV of that treaty, which specifies that the states party to it undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of mass destruction weapons, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies, and not to station such weapons in outer space in any other manner;

-- Reaffirming also Item 80 of the final document of the 10th special session of the General Assembly, which points out that in order to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space further steps must be taken and appropriate international talks held in accordance with the spirit of the treaty;

-- Referring to its resolutions 36/97S and 36/99 of 9 December 1981 and also 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99D of 13 December 1982, and 38/70 of 15 December 1983;

-- Seriously alarmed by the danger posed to all mankind by the arms race in outer space, and particularly by the pending threat of a deterioration of the current situation, marked by an absence of security, as a result of events which could further undermine international peace and security;

-- Bearing in mind the widespread interest, expressed by states party to that treaty during the negotiations and after its adoption, in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space is conducted for peaceful purposes, and taking into account the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its 10th special session on disarmament and at its regular sessions, and to the disarmament conference;

-- Taking note of the profound disquiet expressed by the Second UN Conference on the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes with respect to the spread of the arms race to outer space, and of the recommendations submitted to competent UN organs, in particular the General Assembly and the Disarmament Committee;

-- Convinced of the need for further measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

-- Recognizing that in the context of multilateral talks on the prevention of the arms race in outer space, bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States could contribute considerably to the attainment of this goal in accordance with Item 27 of the final document of the 10th special session of the General Assembly;

-- Deeply regretting that bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States on the prevention of the arms race in outer space did not take place;

-- Taking note of the Disarmament Conference report;

-- Taking into account the various proposals submitted by the states party to the disarmament conference, in particular on the establishment of a special committee for the prevention of the arms race in outer space and on its draft terms of reference -- proposals which have been comprehensively discussed by the contact group and during unofficial consultations, and also official and unofficial sessions of the disarmament conference -- and;

-- Expressing profound concern and disappointment at the fact that, despite the absence of fundamental objections to the immediate establishment of such a special committee, the disarmament conference failed to reach an accord on the terms of reference for this special committee during its 1984 session.

The General Assembly

1. Reminds all states of their undertaking to refrain from the threat of force or its use in their space activities;

2. Affirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control requires that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that its transformation into an arena of the arms race be prevented;

3. Emphasizes that, to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures must be adopted by the international community containing appropriate and effective provisions for verification;

4. Calls on all states, particularly those with a considerable space potential, to actively promote the attainment of the goal of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate steps to prevent an arms race in space in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting the development of international cooperation and mutual understanding.

5. Reaffirms that a paramount role in talks on the conclusion of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of the spread of the arms race in any of its aspects to outer space belongs to the disarmament conference as the sole multilateral forum for disarmament negotiations;

6. Proposes that the disarmament conference examine, as a matter of priority, the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Proposes that the disarmament conference also activate the examination of the question of preventing an arms race in outer space in any of its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those submitted at the 39th UN General Assembly session;

8. Further proposes that the disarmament conference establish a special committee on this question at the beginning of its 1985 session with the aim of holding talks on the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in any of its aspects;

9. Insistently calls on the USSR and the United States to open talks without delay and in a constructive spirit aimed at the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and to regularly brief the disarmament conference on the progress of these bilateral talks in order to promote its work;

10. Proposes that the disarmament conference submit a report on its discussion of this question to the 40th General Assembly session;

11. Asks the secretary general to forward all documents which relate to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its 39th session to the disarmament conference;

12. Resolves to include an item headed "Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space" on the preliminary agenda of its 40th session.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS FOREIGN TRADE BANK DEPUTY

PM211247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with A.S. Maslov, deputy chairman of the board of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, by V. Shmyganovskiy, under the rubric "Details of IZVESTIYA": "The Prestige of the Soviet Bank" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In many people's imagination, international banking operations are connected with the "circulation" of cash.

"A contract worth 100 million rubles (dollars) was signed." Behind these words we picture the transfer of huge masses of banknotes which cross the borders of countries and continents. In real banking transactions, nothing of the kind happens. No money moves; what moves is account entries based on documents delivered by mail or transmitted by teletype.

However, such concepts as the solvency and prestige of a bank on international currency and credit markets and the strength of the economy of the country it represents are very real. In terms of the total balance and scale of operations, the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, which is marking its 60th birthday, has taken its place firmly among the world's leading banking organizations.

"At that time, in 1924, our institution's capital was no more than R20 million," A.S. Maslov, deputy chairman of the board of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, says. "Now the total sum of share and reserve capital is equivalent to R1.3 billion (more than 1.5 billion U.S. dollars), and the bank's balance amounts to nearly R55 billion (or some 65 billion U.S. dollars)."

[Shmyganovskiy] Evidently this growth is due above all to the strengthening of our country's foreign economic relations, whose development the USSR Foreign Trade Bank is intended to promote.

[Maslov] The USSR's foreign trade began to develop on a very large scale in the early sixties. Here are just a few figures: In 1960 its turnover was over R10 billion, nearly an eightfold increase compared with 1946. In 1983, it was R127.5 billion. There has been a correspondingly significant widening of the range of tasks facing the banking system, including tasks in the sphere of foreign trade credits, the implementation of international transactions, and the fulfillment of currency operations.

We now maintain business relations with more than 1,840 banking institutions in 131 countries. Naturally, we have especially close contacts with the fraternal socialist countries, with which transactions take place with the help of the international socialist currency -- the transferable ruble.

[Shmyganovskiy] This currency is in a sense hypothetical. You cannot touch it. How does this machinery, which is unique in international transactions, operate today?

[Maslov] Although the transferable ruble is, as you say, a hypothetical concept, it is by no means an abstraction. True, it does not exist in paper form or as a coin, but it has a very real effect in promoting the development of economic ties among the 10 CEMA countries. None of them alone can put this currency into circulation. That is the prerogative of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. The USSR Foreign Trade Bank is authorized to represent the Soviet Union's interests in that organization. The transferable ruble fulfills the basic functions of world money: It is a measure of value, a means of payment and accumulation.

[Shmyganovskiy] Could you put it a bit more concretely, and graphically?

[Maslov] Let us say the USSR has supplied Czechoslovakia with goods worth a million transferable rubles, and an appropriate entry is made in the accounts of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the authorized banks. Similar entries are made concerning reciprocal deliveries of goods by other countries participating in the multilateral accounting system. To pay for these deliveries, resources are, so to speak, transferred from one account to another, which is why we call this currency the transferable ruble. Revenue received in transferable rubles for deliveries of goods to one country can be used to buy goods in any other CEMA country.

I have already mentioned the collective nature of this currency. It is based on full equality, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance. Every country belonging to the International Bank for Economic Cooperation has one vote, regardless of the size of its share in the bank's capital. For instance, Mongolia's subscription is 3 million transferable rubles (1 percent), while the USSR's subscription is 116 million, or 28 percent, but the two countries have identical rights on the bank's council.

[Shmyganovskiy] What is the fundamental difference between the transaction relations among the socialist countries and payment operations in Western states where, as is well known, the American dollar dominates?

[Maslov] When a country has the opportunity to use its own national monetary unit as the basic currency in international transactions (and this is the privilege which the United States seeks to secure for itself), this has a pernicious effect on the state of international currency relations in general. At the same time, in the United States itself a huge federal budget deficit has grown up and colossal funds are neededi to finance the military-industrial complex.

In order to attract dollars back into the country, the U.S. Government sharply increased bank interest rates. As a result, the debts of the developing countries, especially those in Latin America, increased. In this respect the stronger partners dominate the weak, and the big countries dominate the small.

[Shmyganovskiy] Aleksandr Stepanovich, before calling on you I read some foreign press items which give a high assessment of the Soviet Union's reputation in foreign banking circles and mention the reliability of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank as a business partner. Here is THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, for instance, quoting an Italian banker: "We will never have any problems with the Soviet Union extinguishing credits."

Another issue of the same newspaper quotes a West German banker, who stated: "The Soviet Union is a first-rate partner."

THE TIMES (Britain): "West European and Japanese banks compete with each other for the right to participate in granting credits to such a reliable borrower as the USSR."

I could produce many quotations. However, I must also note another peculiarity of some publications: They say that the Western states' credits are practically decisive in the implementation of our largest-scale projects. How does that accord with the truth?

[Maslov] The testimonials which you cite need no commentary. The strict observance of payment schedules and conditions is, if you like, our bank's creed, the fundamental principle of its activity. As for credits received from Western banks, they amount to an insignificant sum compared with the volume of our own capital investments. Credits are common practice in business relations and are mutually advantageous for all partners. Working with foreign banks, we act both as recipients of funds and as creditors.

[Shmyganovskiy] Surely you can give us some typical examples here?

[Maslov] Take the Energy Program. In the course of its implementation the Soviet Union, taking into account the Western countries' interest in acquiring natural gas, concluded long-term agreements with a number of foreign partners for the delivery of machines and equipment to our country for ancillary construction work on main gas pipelines. They provide for granting long-term special-purpose credits to the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, which will be repaid out of the revenue from deliveries of natural gas.

In particular, in July 1982, a general credit agreement was signed in Leningrad with FRG banks on payments for large-diameter pipes and equipment purchased in that country for the export gas pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary, and Uzhgorod. Banks and firms from Japan, France, Italy, Britain, and the Netherlands also took part in deliveries of equipment and materials for constructing the gas pipeline. As a result, the Soviet Union will be able to supply an additional quantity of gas for export to the tune of more than 30 billion cubic meters a year for 20 years.

The USSR Foreign Trade Bank has obtained long-term bank credits to pay for deliveries of equipment to our country's agro-industrial complex and to implement measures connected with the fulfillment of the Transport Program.

The implementation of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program for the period through the year 2000 which was adopted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum may perhaps be associated with the use of machines and equipment acquired abroad. In this connection the USSR Foreign Trade Bank faces the task of providing credit for the relevant purchases.

[Shmyganovskiy] Are similar credits made available, in turn, to pay for Soviet exports of machines and equipment to foreign countries?

[Maslov] In a number of cases we organize international banking consortiums to finance the construction of projects abroad on the basis of complete sets of deliveries from the Soviet Union. Hundreds of enterprises have been built with credit support from the Soviet Union in many Asian, African, and Latin American countries, enterprises whose output not only satisfies the developing countries; domestic needs, but is also supplied to the USSR, to partially offset the credits.

[Shmyganovskiy] Were there attempts to discriminate against the bank in connection with the policy which was pursued by the U.S. Administration of economic sanctions against the socialist countries?

[Maslov] There were such attempts, but they inevitably rebounded on their initiators. Despite the steps taken by certain Western banks -- under U.S. pressure -- to freeze and even curtail business ties with us, we maintained normal relations with the majority of our partners. Thsoe who proved too submissive to that pressure soon had to revise their position. However, it is well known that in the business world it is much easier to lose your good name than to regain it....

However, there are also other examples. The American First National Bank of Chicago recently declared its desire to join ASTEC -- the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. In current conditions this is a progressive step demonstrating the desire of business circles within the United States to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union.

[Shmyganovskiy] IZVESTIYA's mail includes many inquiries about transactions with friendly countries. In particular, we are asked: Is the clearing system in mutual relations with Finland justifying itself? Why are contracts with Yugoslavia concluded in dollars? How did this accounting system evolve?

[Maslov] It must be said that tradition plays a major role in the banking business. Provided they are not contrary to the interests of the business relations that have developed between two countries, established accounting systems remain unchanged for decades.

This applies equally to Yugoslavia and to the clearing system of transactions in rubles between the USSR and Finland, which is a means of settling reciprocal requirements and commitments on a noncash basis.

[Shmyganovskiy] One last question, Aleksandr Stepanovich. It is well known that an institution like a bank cannot exist without an income....

[Maslov] Of course it cannot! The size of the profits obtained is one of the main indicators of a bank's activity. We constantly work to increase income from our operations. Thus the plan indicators for profits envisaged for the 11th 5-Year Plan have virtually been achieved on the results of the first 4 years' work. Whereas in the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of the bank's net profit (after deduction of taxes) was around R150 million, in 1983 it was over R277 million.

Thus, it may be said that ensuring the profitability of the bank's work is one example of the introduction of the principles of autonomous financing into the sphere of foreign economic activity.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. MILITARY BUDGET CUTS

PM241545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "The Pentagon's Trick"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Dec -- In accordance with the laws of foreign policy drama, this report played the role of that Chekhovian rifle that was meant to fire without fail. Since the beginning of December American newspapers had been writing day after day about the "struggle of opinions" on questions of the federal budget that had flared up in the U.S. Administration. They reported that in the interests of reducing the disastrously increased budget deficit it is planned to sharply reduce spending on social programs in 1986 and in subsequent fiscal years, hinting that this time even the Pentagon will have to tighten its belt slightly. They reported that C. Weinberger, head of the military department, is "sticking to his guns," not wishing to forgo a single dollar of the appropriations earmarked for war preparations.

And now for the denouement. Last week the press and television reported that the "drama" had been resolved.

"Weinberger says he has won a victory, having secured smaller reductions than proposed," THE NEW YORK TIMES announced in a front-page headline. And THE WASHINGTON POST cited some Pentagonite who wished to remain anonymous, who said: "Cap (an abbreviation of Casper -- G.V.) is a hero in our house. By following his strategy, we end up with big money." Newspapers reported that the U.S. President agreed with Weinberger's ideas, and as a result the military appropriations planned for fiscal 1986 will be "compressed" by $8.7 billion.

Did the generals and arms manufacturers really decide to moderate their appetites slightly? Not likely! It was not the military budget already approved for fiscal 1985 that was taken as the starting point for the Pentagon-style "reductions" but the considerably higher rough drafts for the future that are being sought by the U.S. military-industrial complex. It is almost like in a bazaar, where a cunning tradesman asks a deliberately unacceptable price but then makes a slight concession and still sells his wares at an exorbitant price.

After such "compression," so THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the Pentagon budget, calculated at almost $300 billion in fiscal 1985, which has already begun, is to increase to $313.7 billion in 1986 and to $362.6 billion in 1987, and it is to reach the colossal sum of $411.5 billion in fiscal 1988. Even amended to take inflation into account, the growth of military appropriations in the next 3 fiscal years will amount to 8.4, 8.1, and 8.8 percent respectively.

The semblance of "reductions" is achieved chiefly thanks to manipulations with the salaries of military people: Routine salary increases have been transferred from one year's budget estimate to another's. The most important thing is that "Weinberger's economies" will not affect a single one of the U.S. rearmament programs adopted by the Republican administration. New strategic first-strike means -- MX and Midgetman ICBM's, ballistic missiles for Trident II submarines, B-1b and Stealth strategic bombers, and long-range Pershing II and cruise missiles -- will, as planned, be created apace. Work on the militarization of space is being accelerated, including the implementation of extensive plans for the deployment of ABM defenses with space-based elements.

So, in fact it is planned to increase military spending, and at very different rates, while at the same time social programs -- aid for the poor, finding jobs for the unemployed, medical services for the most needy -- are being sharply reduced.

So, Weinberger's triumph, about which the newspapers write, is a victory over millions of poor, homeless, and unemployed people, whose lives will become still more insufferable.

Thomas Downey, Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives, called the "reductions" in the Pentagon's budget drafts "absurd and ridiculous." The "economy" measures announced by Weinberger "border on a swindle," Republican Senator John Chafee declared.

So, the drama of the "confrontation deep within the administration" over the question of military appropriations appears, rather, like a skillfully played comedy. Having paid lip service to the "democratic decisionmaking process," the Republican administration has remained loyal to everything that distinguished the previous 4 years of its rule: the gamble on the arms race and the desire to acquire military superiority over the socialist countries at all costs. Defending the "inviolability" of the U.S. military budget, Weinberger said that the continuing buildup of American military "muscle" must "serve as a signal to the Soviet Union." Well, this new militarist "signal" will make people once again doubt the sincerity of Washington figures' speeches about their desire for peace and for just talks aimed at curbing the arms race.

TASS CITES MAGAZINE ON USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD252154 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- The Soviet people has every ground to usher in optimistically and with firm confidence in future the new year, 1985, the year of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the year of the preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress. Sergey Losev writes in the latest issue of the OGONYOK magazine.

It is pointed out in the article that the USSR is confidently perfecting all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

The incessant efforts of the U.S. Administration and NATO built up over four years at disrupting the military strategic balance have been frustrated. Imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority came up against an effective, tough and timely rebuff.

On the threshold of 1984 and 1985 mankind started regaining, due to the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, the hope that thermonuclear catastrophe can be averted Sergey Losev writes. The Soviet Union and the United States agreed to embark on new talks to achieve mutually acceptable arrangements on the entire range of questions related to nuclear arms and space weaponry.

To work out a joint notion of the subject and aims of such talks, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet in Geneva on January 7-8, 1985.

Quite naturally, this meeting arouses close interest in the world, the article says. For the entire international situation largely depends on how relations between the two great powers are shaping.

The dangerous course of the U.S. Administration causes concern in all countries, including the United States itself, Sergey Losev writes. The latest public opinion polls show that 89 percent of Americans believe that there can be no victors in nuclear war while 96 percent hold that aggravating relations with the Soviet Union further is a dangerous venture.

It is stressed in the article that on its part the USSR is prepared for the most radical decisions which would make it possible to advance to complete banning and, in the long run, to scrapping nuclear weapons. It goes without saying that an insurmountable barrier must be placed in the way of the spread of the arms race to new spheres, above all outer space.

The public now ponders on the question if the United States is prepared for constructive talks. Only future can furnish a definite answer. It must be borne in mind so far that the United States and NATO keep up the rates of material preparations for war and continue speedy implementation of large-scale programmes of arms build up.

The author of the article points out that the U.S. military-industrial complex which has the predominant influence in Washington's corridors of power links its present plans at achieving military superiority above all with the Reagan programme of "star wars". Official Washington stubbornly tries to instill in the minds of the public an absurd idea that it is possible, allegedly, to be engaged in earnest in arms race limitation on sinful earth while spreading the arms race to space. It is characteristic that the U.S. high officials who were at the origins of the SALT-1 Treaty, SALT-2 Treaty and ABM Treaty warn against the dangerous consequences of attempts to create a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with elements of space basing, the article says.

Imperialism, Sergey Losev writes, hopes to wear out the USSR in the new round of the nuclear missile arms race, to spread that arms race to space and in this way to try to achieve military superiority and to frustrate the implementation of our economic plans. But these hopes are futile. Our country has huge reserves and we are, actually, just starting to tap them, the author stresses.

U.S. 1985 INTELLIGENCE FUNDING VIEWED

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 50, Dec 84 p 17

[V. Chernov article: "Now We Know"]

[Text] In okaying a bill on intelligence allocations for the 1985 financial year, President Reagan emphasized in a statement to the press that one more move had been made to build up the U.S.A.'s intelligence potential.

True, no definite figures were given. No wonder, as all information about the budget for Washington's cloak-and-dagger community is a closely guarded state secret that escapes mention in published documents of both the administration and Congress. Only once was the cat let out of the bag. A 1976 report by the Senate Intelligence Committee indicated that overall expenditure on national (strategic) intelligence comprised three per cent of the entire federal budget. Everyone interested soon totted up the related expenses as roughly equivalent to 10 per cent of the military budget.

Thus, if for the 1985 financial year the endorsed Pentagon budget amounts to $293 billion. CIA boss William Casey will have some $30 billion to play around with -- or perhaps even more as the intelligence budget escalates somewhat faster. What will these 30 billion go on? An in-depth analysis of U.S. media reports produces a rough answer. In its documents the self-same Senate Intelligence Committee noted that 65 cents of each dollar allocated to Washington's cloak-and-dagger experts were spent on subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and on the U.S.A.'s NATO commitments, 7 cents on anti-Arab snooping and backing for Israel, 25 cents on ensuring Washington's interests in Asia, 2 cents on intelligence operations in Latin America, and the one remaining cent, on such operations elsewhere. Now we know!

CONTINUED REPORTS ON ARKHIPOV'S VISIT TO PRC

Comparison of Arrival

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Visits to China" on Arkhipov's arrival in Beijing. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS in Russian version published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1, revealing the following variation:

PRAVDA Begins: [Text] Beijing, 21 Dec -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived here at the invitation of the PRC Government.

He was greeted at the airport by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council; other officials; I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC; and the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of socialist countries accredited in the PRC.

On arrival in Beijing, I.V. Arkhipov made a press statement saying: The present visit (picking up paragraph one and adding passage)

Paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads:...the PRC Government. In the Soviet Union our visit is...(picking up second paragraph and omitting editorial interpolations)

PRAVDA omits last paragraph from "At the airport..." to "...to the PRC"

Meets With Chen Yun

LD240951 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing December 24 TASS -- Chen Yun, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Party's Central Commission for Checking Discipline, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is staying here at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Note was taken during the conversation of fruitful cooperation between the two countries in various fields in the first years after the formation of the PRC and stress was made on the importance of further developing mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical links between the USSR and the PRC as well as normal goodneighbour relations in general.

Bo Yibo, deputy chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China, and the USSR's ambassador to the PRC, Ilya Shcherbakov, took part in the conversation.

Received by Zhao Ziyang

LD241942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1546 GMT 24 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The visit to the PRC by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the invitation of that country's government, continues. He has been received by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

During this meeting and also in the conversation with Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, there was discussion of questions concerning economic, scientific-technical, and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, and also other matters of bilateral relations.

Our country is for improving relations with China, one of our major neighbors, and for switching them onto the line of genuine good-neighborliness. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has emphasized, we are striving unswervingly for improvement of relations with the PRC and are taking appropriate steps in this direction. We are always keeping open the door to constructive talks with China.

It needs to be said that recently there has been an expansion of links and contacts between our countries in the fields of trade, economic affairs, science, and technology, and the volume of trade turnover between China and the Soviet Union is growing. Links are also developing in other areas. As the foreign press has remarked, Comrade Arkhipov's visit to China is a continuation and development of the positive trends which have been apparent recently in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Visits Guangzhou

LD251121 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou December 25 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now staying in China at the invitation of the Government of the PRC, has arrived in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province.

During a talk Liang Linguang, chairman of the people's government of Guangdong Province, told about the economic situation in the province. He noted the broadening of exchanges in different fields in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years and an increased number of Soviet delegations visiting Guangzhou.

At a reception held by the government of Guangdong Province in honour of Ivan Arkhipov and members of his party, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers recalled that friendship and alliance with Soviet Russia was one of the three basic political principles of Sun Yatsen, the Chinese revolutionary democrat, whose activities were highly appreciated by V.I. Lenin.

Ivan Arkhipov stressed that in Guangzhou there are many historical places associated with the activities of Soviet people who participated in the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD251331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko received the PRC ambassador in the USSR, Yang Shouzheng, today, in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

Questions concerning Soviet-Chinese relations were touched on during the conversation and the importance of improving them was stressed not only in the trade and economic sphere, but also in the political field.

PRAVDA REPORTS NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMIC TALKS

PM191449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "KCNA Report"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Dec -- As KCNA has reported, the head of the DPRK delegation to the economic talks between the DPRK and South Korea proposed to the South Korean side that the second round of talks be held in Panmunjom on 17 January 1985. He noted that this proposal arises from the DPRK's desire to improve relations between North and South Korea, and called for abstention from actions leading to an exacerbation of tension between the sides and undermining the atmosphere of dialogue.

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TOKYO 15 DEC

PM201543 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 15 December a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin left Moscow for Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions (Churitsu Roren). The delegation will be attending a session of the Soviet-Japanese Trade Union Commission.

TASS ON INCREASING U.S. TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

LD241559 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 24 TASS -- Trade and economic contradictions between the United States and Japan have sharply heightened again. The newspaper NIHON KEIZA SHIMBUN today figuratively compares that heightening with fire which is about to flare up with fresh force.

This year U.S. deficit in trade with Japan has already exceeded 30,000 million dollars. This is a record high figure. As compared with the past year, the unfavourable balance of U.S. trade with Japan increased by more than 10,000 million dollars. American newspapers note that Japan accounts for 25 per cent of the total deficit of the U.S. foreign trade balance.

Despite Washington's attempts to contain this growth through toughening protectionist measures with regard to Japanese exports, the offensive of Japan in the American market is growing. It is believed that with the present pace of growth of the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan it might reach 50,000 million dollars towards the end of 1985.

Under Washington's pressure, the Japanese Government undertook some steps to broaden purchases of American commodities. It also made "voluntary" restrictions in exports to the United States of some types of industrial products. These measures that caused extreme discontent in Japanese business circles, did not satisfy Washington, however. Demands are voiced ever louder there that new protectionist barriers to Japanese commodities be raised.

Washington's seeks [as received] to improve its balance of trade through selling to Japan expensive armaments and stubbornly presses for its military expenditures to exceed the earlier set limit of one per cent of the gross national product.

The United States also seeks to broaden its deliveries of such commodities as tobacco, citrus fruits, etc. to Japan. American cigarettes, for instance, now account for less than two per cent of the Japanese tobacco market, whereas in Europe this figure is almost 35, and in Hong Kong 80 per cent.

Further aggravation of trade and economic contradictions has already grown into a serious political problem in American-Japanese relations. And, in the opinion of local news analysts, it will hold one of the central places at the Los Angeles meeting early in January between U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET INCREASE VIEWED

LD241434 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 24 TASS -- The Japanese Government today endorsed state budget estimates for fiscal 1985, which have been submitted by the Finance Ministry.

One's eye is struck by two peculiarities of this important document: Its authors substantially cut spending on such "peaceful" budgetary items as the pension plan and rehabilitation work after natural calamities, while increasing military spending in the new fiscal year by 5.1 percent over the previous year to total more than three trillion yens for the first time in post-war years.

Japanese generals plan to spend this enormous sum of tax-payers' money to carry out a program for modernizing Japanese armed forces. In 1985 the Defense Agency plans to buy three destroyers, eleven R-3C anti-submarine aircraft and 18 F-15 interceptor fighters. Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles now in service with the Japanese Army will be replaced with new, more advanced Patriot missiles of American make.

By the level of its military expenditures, Japan is already in the 8th place in the world. This insular state has 270,000 men in the armed forces, more than half of them officers and non-commissioned officers.

This structure of the armed forces makes it possible in the shortest possible period of time to raise a 1.5-million-strong army. The Japanese army at that is among the best equipped among the armies of capitalist countries.

It is relevant to recall in this connection Konstantin Chernenko's words: Japanese militarism has already revealed its expansionist's, coloniser's essence on more than one occasion and unleashed war on more than one occasion. In the meantime, revanchist notes are again being struck in Tokyo and territorial claims made. Attempts to repeat history -- and on a more dangerous basis, in the age of nuclear weapons at that -- cannot but give concern to many Asian states. They hold out nothing good also to Japan.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES PREELECTION SITUATION IN INDIA

PM210958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Editior p 4

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch: "India on the Eve of the Election"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, Dec -- The current elections will be held under conditions that are difficult and complex for India, both internationally and domestically. It is well known that the imperialist powers apply a policy aimed at encircling India with hostile regimes and destabilizing the country. A massive arms buildup is in progress in Pakistan, the Indian Ocean is being further militarized, and plans are being hatched to dismember the republic. The base assassination of Indira Gandhi, the difficult days of intercommunal clashes that followed, the actions by separatists and terrorists in the Punjab, and the tragedy of Bhopal, poisoned by a cloud of toxic gas -- all these alarming events rocked the country and went a long way toward determining the nature of the slogans and struggle of an intense and noisy election campaign. The main problems today are to defend the country's territorial integrity and unity, repulse the dark forces of religious and communal fanaticism, consolidate the state's democratic foundations, and continue the political line founded and bequeathed by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

This is precisely the tone of the election campaign conducted by the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party.

The distribution of candidates from the main parties and political groupings by states and districts has made it possible to make a preliminary forecast of the election results. For almost a month now a stream of commentaries and forecasts has flooded the Indian press. Almost all Indian observers consider that the inability of bourgeois opposition parties to agree on a common list of candidates to oppose the ruling party is a typical feature of the present election. This was the actual purpose of numerous meetings and negotiations between opposition leaders over the last few months. One of these leaders, former minister Jagjivan Ram, frankly declared a few days ago that "our one and only task now is to defeat the ruling party." This basically is the goal pursued by the election platforms of many political groupings. The true situation within the bourgeois opposition parties is well reflected in an admission made by Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar in an interview with the newspaper PATRIOT. "Yes," he said, "the two factors -- ideological differences and leaders' ambitions -- have led to a failure to unite the opposition."

The Indian National Congress (I) Party's election posters most often depict Indira Gandhi and quote statements made by her. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is exceptionally active in the election campaign. Aircraft and helicopters have enabled him, starting 1 December, to visit up to 10 electoral districts in different regions each day. According to local press reports, hundreds of thousands of people gather at the young prime minister's election rallies.

The struggle for India's unity is the keynote of the election campaign by the Indian National Congress (I) Party. Rajiv Gandhi has repeatedly declared over the last few days that a crushing blow will be delivered against separatist forces, terrorists, and fanatics and that subversive activity -- both external and internal -- will be extirpated. India's unity will not be destroyed by assassins' bullets, Rajiv Gandhi said at a rally in the city of Lucknow. The country is strong enough to withstand any outside pressure that may threaten its integrity. India will continue its constructive foreign policy and will support the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

The Indian National Congress (I) Party's program manifesto promises to give special attention to developing agriculture, consolidating the state sector's role in the economy, increasing employment, and improving the education and health services systems and the population's living conditions.

Representatives of the bourgeois opposition parties are also making numerous promises and declarations. It is typical that, even after Indira Gandhi's assassination, many of them continue to try to "prove" that there are no threats to territorial integrity and that outside pressure on the country supposedly does not exist. The right-wing opposition is unstinting in its promises. Particularly indicative in this respect is the Bharatiy Janata Party's election manifesto, which covers several newspaper pages. It contains over 220 paragraphs with promises of this kind.

The left-wing parties, including the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India-Marxist, are approaching the elections with their own election campaign programs. Speaking on national radio and television on behalf of the Communist Party of India, Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of its National Council, and N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council, emphasized that the imperialist forces are preparing a new world war, operating actively along India's borders, threatening its independence, and supporting antinational elements. The struggle for peace is vitally important for India's national interests. The Communist Party of India demands that effective measures be implemented to improve the situation of the working masses, step up the struggle against poverty, unemployment, and inflation, and complete the land reform. The Communist Party advocates the nationalization of several economic sectors and the consolidation of the Republic's democratic parliamentary system.

The election campaign in India has shown that the country is faced with numerous difficult problems awaiting solution and that the preservation of the country's unity and democratic constitutional foundations and the continuation of active struggle for peace in Asia and all over the world constitute an absolute condition for the country's future progress. This is precisely the course that accords with the fundamental interests of the 700 million-strong, great Indian people.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS ALLEGEDLY TESTED IN BHOPAL

LD241656 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Leonid Levchenko Report]

[Excerpts] The government of the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh refused to extend for next year the license of the American Union Carbide Corporation for the activity of its plant in Bhopal. More on this by Leonid Levchenko.

The Indian newspaper STATESMAN has reported that the research center established by the Union Carbide at the plant was engaged for a long time in conducting experiments with highly toxic chemical combinations, which went out of control and resulted in catastrophe. What kind of tests were those? It has transpired that this involved a top secret project whose goal was to develop new chemical substances and to test them in tropical conditions. The chemicals were tested on living organisms and plants and the results were sent to the Union Carbide headquarters in the United States.

Union Carbide belongs to the corporations with which the Pentagon orders for exploring how different poisonous substances affect humans. Is it by chance then that the NATO powers displayed a great interest in the killer gas the leakage of which resulted in a great number of deaths in India? According to news reports a group of experts in chemical weaponry from some NATO countries came to India passing themselves for doctors. According to the Indian press the West is considering the possibility of using similar killer gases in Afghanistan or somewhere in Central America.

Experiments with new types of poison gases conducted in Bhopal, and not only there, pose another reminder of the necessity to ban chemical weaponry as soon as possible. And as a weapon of mass destruction, chemical arms, along with nuclear arms, represent a grave danger to humanity. Our common duty, as the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, pointed out in his answer to a letter from West German trade union leader Julius Lehlback, is to spare no effort in saving mankind from this barbarous weaponry.

U.S. AIDE CITED ON COMMITMENT TO AFGHAN DUSHMANS

PM211140 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Increasing Interference"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Dec -- The Reagan administration intends to continue increasing its armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. This was confirmed here at a press conference by R. Peck, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

He announced the White House's "adherence" to the course of supporting the counterrevolutionaries being sent into the DRA from Pakistani territory.

The State Department spokesman refused to say anything at all about the actual size of U.S. aid to the dushmans. Nevertheless, as THE NEW YORK TIMES indicates, the White House has planned to increase it to $280 million in the current fiscal year.

PRAVDA NOTES AFGHANISTAN'S PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

PM241534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protest Issued"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Dec -- The DRA Foreign Ministry has issued a protest to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in connection with a new act of aggression committed against the DRA by the Pakistani side.

The note handed to him points out that on 18 December this year Pakistani military subunits fired heavy weapons at an Afghan unit stationed in the Barikowt region. The firing resulted in the death of an officer, and six soldiers were wounded.

The DRA resolutely condemns this barbarous act of aggression and declares that all responsibility for its consequences lies entirely with the Pakistani side, the document emphasizes.

USSR-DRA SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD241337 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- A scientific conference attended by Soviet oriental scientists and specialists from Afghanistan and devoted to the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan opened in Moscow today.

The conference heard reports on the themes "The Cultural Revolution in the DRA and the Peculiarities of its Accomplishment Under the Guidance of the PDPA", "The Formation of the PDPA: A Turning Point in the Development of the Political Situation in Afghanistan" and "The PDPA's Struggle for Ensuring Favourable External Conditions for the Development of the April Revolution".

Opening the meeting, Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, recalled that over the years of its heroic history the PDPA has become the vanguard leading its people along the road of building socialism. In conditions of the undeclared war waged by imperialism and reaction against the Afghan people, the PDPA is carrying out plan-based purposeful work to eliminate illiteracy, develop the economy and raise labour productivity.

The formation of the PDPA on January 1, 1965, an event whose anniversary is now being marked widely, has meant a decisive turn in the historical destiny of Afghanistan, said Abdul Sami Ghaffari, chief learned secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan. Already in its first program published in 1966 the party put forward for the first time in the history of the country's revolutionary movement and substantiated the idea that the liberation of the Afghan people from the age-old yoke of exploitation was possible in the historical conditions that had taken shape only with the participation and under the guidance of revolutionary-democratic forces, he said at the conference.

Speaking there, historians of the two countries pointed out that the principled and consistent foreign policy of the PDPA is directed at solving contentious issues by way of talks and normalizing relations with neighbouring states in the interests of the Afghan people and the peoples of those countries, in the interests of creating a situation of peace and stability in the region.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTRY GREETS SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

PM241533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces we send you and all Vietnamese servicemen fraternal combat greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA].

During the 40 years of its existence the VPA has inscribed many glorious pages in the history of its people's heroic struggle against the forces of colonialism, imperialism, and international reaction. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam the VPA has become a highly organized and battle-worthy army, always ready to defend its motherland, to make a worthy contribution to the country's economic development, and to fulfill its international duty.

On the day of this portentous anniversary we wish you and all Vietnamese servicemen new successes in fulfilling the Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress decisions and in strengthening your socialist motherland's defense capability.

May the friendship, unbreakable combat solidarity, and fraternal cooperation between our peoples and their armed forces steadily strengthen and develop!

USSR Ministry of Defense

MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO SRV

Received by SRV Leaders

OW250122 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] On 22 December, Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam], Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers received the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Petrov, chief of the Soviet Army General Staff and deputy minister of defense; the Lao military delegation headed by Defense Minister Khamtai Siphadon; the Kampuchean military delegation headed by Defense Minister Bou Thang; and the Cuban military delegation headed by Comrade Sixto Batista Santana, chairman of the Military Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, which had come to Vietnam for the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA].

Comrade Le Duan stated: The most important achievements scored by the VPA have been due to the Soviet Union's great assistance, the militant solidarity of the socialist countries, and the close coordination with the Armed Forces of Laos and Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese leader stressed: At present, the principal enemy of the world is U.S. imperialism, but the militant solidarity of the socialist countries is strong enough to safeguard the nations' peace and security and consolidate the socialist countries' position on our planet. He expressed belief that the close solidarity of the parties, armed forces, and peoples of the socialist countries would be continuously consolidated.

The comrade head of the Soviet military delegation said: Our meetings and visits to various Army units and officers' schools in Vietnam have once again permitted us to place our confidence in the political awareness and high combat readiness spirit of the Vietnamese Armed Forces in the protection of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary achievements.

Ends Visit

PM241512 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Dec -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, left here today for home. It participated in the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV minister of national defense, and other officials.

SRV ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

SRV Embassy Holds Reception

PM211236 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at the SRV Embassy"]

[Text] Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, organized a reception on 20 December to mark the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army. The reception was attended by Admiral of Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces.

Major General Le Thanh, military, naval, and Air Force attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR, was also present.

Military, naval, and air force attaches from a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

Public Meeting Held

PM241645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Combat Solidarity"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 21 December.

In the presidium of the meeting were M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; and representatives of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board and of the capital's public. Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR was also there.

The meeting was opened by L.F. Lukashev, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, delivered the report.

The keynote speaker pointed out that during the years of terrible danger the Communist Party of Vietnam was able to turn the country into an impregnable fortress. During the period of American aggression, the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam displayed indefatigable concern for strengthening the country's defense capability, enhancing the army's combat might, and improving the structure and organization of the troops. The peoples and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are linked by a friendship of many years' standing and close cooperation based on full equality of rights, unity of aims, commonality of ideology, and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The meeting was addressed by Major General Le Thanh, military, naval, and air attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR.

Exhibition Held

OW211023 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] An exhibit was opened on 18 December at the Central Museum of the Soviet Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the VPA [Vietnam People's Army].

The displays tell of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and the VPA for national reunification and independence, and of daily activities of the VPA combatants, who vigilantly defend the fruits of socialism against all aggressive schemes of reactionary forces. The special display room of the exhibit highlights the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibit were Soviet generals, colonels, and other officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, World War II veterans, and representatives of the capital's population.

Major General Le Thanh, naval and military attache at the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union, addressed the gathering, among them Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

MEDVEDEV, CPSU CADRES DELEGATION VISIT SRV

OW211011 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] In implementing a plan for developing CPSU-CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] relationships, a delegation of CPSU cadres, headed by Comrade Medvedev, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the SRV from 11-17 December.

The Soviet cadres delegation sought to understand the CPV's experience in economic and financial management and publication work. It was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

PRAVDA NOTES BAYBAKOV MEETING WITH CEAUSESCU

PM241425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec -- N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, received yesterday N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of USSR Gosplan. They discussed questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the accords reached during the meeting of Comrades Chernenko and Ceausescu in June this year. Their conversation took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

ROMANIA'S OLTEANU MEETS WITH SOKOLOV IN MOSCOW

AU241914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 24/12/1984 -- On Monday, Moscow venued an interview between Gen. Col. Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defense of Romania, and Marshal S.L. Sokolov, member of the CC of the CPSU, minister of defense of the USSR. During the interview, reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and armed forces.

ROMANIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES RESULTS OF RCP CONGRESS

PM191447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Embassy Press Conference"]

[Text] On 18 December, T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a press conference on the results of the 13th RCP Congress.

TASS CITES JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM

LD241338 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw December 24 TASS -- One can say with confidence that the outgoing year was on the whole successful, fruitful, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, has told a plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee here.

Advancement was noticeable nearly in all spheres of activity -- in industry, in agriculture, in supplies to the home market, the speaker pointed out. The efficiency of management and labour productivity enhanced. In brief, a great step was made towards normalizing the situation in the country. We are not embellishing the reality, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. Not all people in Poland made an equal contribution to achieving this year's successes. There are still no few people who are stubbornly trying to pull Poland backward. Indeed, they do not determine the main course of events. The remnants of anti-socialist extremist forces still make themselves felt. But we will not allow their legalization in any form. All who violate law, must be brought to account.

Contrary to all hardships, however, defying the attacks by opponents of socialism, we are gradually creating conditions for making the process of strengthening socialist Poland irreversible. The Polish People's Republic did not allow that it be pushed away from the socialist path. Poland holds a firm position in the socialist community, in Europe.

The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee stressed that this year's visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish party and Government delegation, its meetings and talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, and the signing in Moscow of a Long-Term Programme of Developing Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Till 2000, became a major landmark in the development of Poland. Friendly meetings were also held with the leaders of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Poland is enhancing its activity within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The latest CMEA summit conference became an important step in this direction.

Wojciech Jaruzelski highly assessed the internationalist aid and support extended to Poland in the past and at present by the community of socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union. This, he said, played in invaluable role in defeating the policy of "sanctions" against Poland. This policy was doomed to failure from the very beginning. Poland's international stance is determined to a decisive extent by its internal activity, unity and strength. The stronger socialism in Poland, the higher its international prestige, the stronger its alliances. The PUWP is responsible to the people, the world revolutionary movement and history for our socialist state, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee stressed.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN POLAND

PM241028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 16 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Polish Government"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec -- A delegation of Soviet scientific and technical workers headed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, was here 10-14 December at the invitation of the Polish Government.

The delegation visited a number of the republic's industrial enterprises and scientific research establishments. Soviet-Polish talks were held to discuss specific directions for realizing the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000." The importance of deepening and broadening joint scientific and technical research in the main sectors of the two countries' national economies was noted.

Agreements were signed relating to the elaboration of a comprehensive long-term program of scientific and technical progress in the two countries, propaganda of the achievements of Soviet and Polish science and technology and of the results of cooperation in 1985-1987, and also cooperation in developing high-quality consumer goods and in mechanizing and automating installation work.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was present at the signing.

W. Jaruzelski received the Soviet delegation at the conclusion of the visit.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the delegation's visit and the talks were a significant step in concretizing the scientific and technical tasks stemming from the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000" and in strengthening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, participated in the meeting.

USSR-GDR COMMISSION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

PM191431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Expanding"]

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec -- A routine session of the USSR-GDR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has been held here.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference and the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in science, technology, and production through the year 2000, the commission defined specific avenues of cooperation in various sectors of the two countries' national economies involving production sharing on an extensive scale.

It is planned to expand cooperation in the production of consumer goods and in instrument-building, precision engineering, and optical articles.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The delegation met W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

SERGEYCHIK HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S SCHULZE

PM211045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] M.A. Sergeychik [chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations] met with R. Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications. Questions of the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting.

REPORTS, COMMENT ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO TURKEY

Tikhonov Arrival Statement

LD251304 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Ankara December 25 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived on an official visit in Ankara today at the invitation of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of the Turkish Republic.

At Esenboga Airport in Ankara Nikolay Tikhonov was welcomed by Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister of the Turkish Republic Vahit Halefoglu, Turkish Minister of Finance and Customs, Chairman of the Turkish side in the mixed inter-governmental Soviet Commission on Economic Cooperation Ahmet Alptemucin, Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Oktay Cankardes and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Vladimir Lavrov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Turkey.

The national flags of the USSR and the Turkish Republic were hoisted in the airport, a guard of honour was mustered. The band struck the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Tikhnov and Turgut Ozal inspected the Turkish guard of honour.

In a statement for the press the Turkish prime minister said that Turkey assigns great significance to the goodneighbourly and friendly relations with the USSR and wishes to develop them on a mutual and stable basis.

Our government, he said, is determined to further expand trade and economic cooperation with the USSR on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit. I am confident that this visit will give a fresh impetus to our friendly relations.

In his statement for the press Nikolay Tikhonov said:

Greeting the representatives of the press I would like to say that we view our official visit to Turkey as a follow-up to Soviet-Turkish high level contacts, which have always contributed towards progress of our relations. The Soviet Union is for good relations with the Turkish Republic, for strengthening the fundamentals of these relations, whose groundwork was laid by Vladimir Lenin and Kemal Ataturk.

Here in Ankara we will have important talks with the Turkish leaders on various aspects of bilateral cooperation and on topical international issues of mutual interest. We hope that the results of the talks will serve towards a strengthening of the traditional goodneighbourly ties and broadening equitable mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey in the interests of the peoples of both countries and strengthening peace.

Taking advantage of this opportunity I would wish to convey the best wishes of well-being and prosperity to the people of Turkey from the Soviet people.

Turkish Minister Praises Ties

LD251229 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Ankara December 25 TASS -- Good-neighbour Soviet-Turkish relations are developing on the basis of the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs [title as received], said here to Soviet journalists.

He noted a considerable growth of economic and trade links between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Such projects of Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation as the metallurgical works in Iskenderun, the aluminium plant in Seydisehir and the oil refining complex near Izmir, are very important for the development of the Turkish national economy, the minister said.

"Positive changes in Soviet-Turkish relations, Ahmet Alptemocin stressed, help strengthen world peace and stabilise the situation in the region.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the official visit to Turkey by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will serve to promote the further development of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey and the strengthening of economic and trade links between them on a long-term basis.

Tikhonov, Ozal Begin Talks

LD251955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Ankara, 25 Dec (TASS) -- Talks began here today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who arrived here for an official visit, and Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey.

During the talks a review was made of questions relating to the state and further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey, and also of topical international problems.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Turgut Ozal expressed satisfaction with the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, which embraces many spheres of interstate relations, including the trade, economic, technical, cultural, and scientific spheres. In this connection attention was drawn to the major importance of the intergovernmental agreements recently signed in a number of spheres of trade and economic and technical cooperation, including relatively long-term supplies of natural gas from the USSR to Turkey.

The joint intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation is operating successfully. It is planned to make a substantial increase in the volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Turkey next year and in ensuing years, compared with 1984.

The heads of the two governments expressed the mutual desire of their countries to continue to develop and strengthen good-neighborly bilateral relations.

During discussion of international problems, Nikolay Tikhonov and Turgut Ozal expressed concern at the existing tension in the world and came out in favor of the essential need to make active efforts to remove the causes of this situation. Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized that the entire foreign policy activity of the USSR is aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear disaster and that the USSR is ready to act together with all states, large and small, which, by practical deeds, wish to help in the cause of lessening international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world. The Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms is of foremost importance in this context. All nuclear powers should follow this example.

The head of the Soviet Government dwelt, in particular, on the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives contained in the recent speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at making the whole international climate a healthier one.

Nikolay Tikhonov also drew attention to the recent Soviet initiative on the basis of which an accord was reached with the U.S. Administration to commence new Soviet-American talks on the range of mutually interconnected questions of nonmilitarization of space, reduction of nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range alike.

The USSR's readiness to search for radical solutions that would help move toward a full ban and, in the final analysis, toward liquidation of nuclear arms, was confirmed. Turgut Ozal expressed satisfaction in connection with the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz and wished it success.

Due attention was given in the course of the talks to the situation in the Near East. The presence in that region of dangerous hotbeds of tension was noted. The two sides expressed the need to continue efforts to reach an all-embracing, just, and lasting Near East settlement on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by them since 1967, and the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state.

The talks took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere and illustrated the coincidence or proximity of the sides' views on a number of questions that were discussed.

The talks will be continued.

Tikhonov at Ataturk's Tomb

LD252327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, laid a wreath this afternoon at the mausoleum of Ataturk, the founder and first president of the Turkish Republic. Comrade Tikhonov visited the commemorative museum and made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book. Many exhibits in the museum recall the fact that Soviet Russia was the first country to recognize the young republic and to render it all-round assistance.

Also today in Ankara, Soviet-Turkish talks began at the prime minister's office.

Levin Views Visit

LD252317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1758 GMT 25 Dec 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] The official visit to Turkey by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, began on 25 December.

Turkish Premier Ozal stressed that Turkey attaches great significance to good-neighborly and friendly relations with the USSR, and wishes to develop them on a stable, mutual basis.

It should be noted that practically all the Turkish press is talking about the great importance of the visit. Thus MILIYET draws attention to the fact that since the founding of the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic economic cooperation has always brought us great results. One of the biggest metallurgical combines in the Near East, built in Turkey with Soviet participation in Iskenderun, the Seydisehir Aluminum Combine, an oil-refining complex in Aliaga, and other joint projects are specific results of this cooperation.

The visit by Comrade Tikhonov is being welcomed by the leading political parties of Turkey. Fisek, the general secretary of the Party of Social Democracy, has stated specifically that his party favors the development of friendly good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Ergenekon, the deputy general chairman of the conservative Correct Way party, has said that the visit by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov is a very important event. Inan, representative of the National Democracy Party and member of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee, has also spoken in favor of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

It seems to me that such a unanimous attitude by the Turkish public and ruling circles to the visit by the head of the Soviet Government attests in the first place to an understanding of the importance of good-neighborly relations, and second to their fruitfulness. On the strength of its own experience, Turkey has realized that the Soviet Union builds its relations with other states on principles of equality, and this strengthens the position of relatively small states in the world arena, and makes it possible for them to withstand pressure from countries, which, donning the mantle of friends, endeavor to foist their imperialist will upon them.

At the same time this visit serves as yet further confirmation of our country's consistent implementation of the Leninist principle of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. In current international conditions, which are anything but the best, this policy on the part of the Soviet Union promotes the surmounting of negative tendencies, and aids in equalizing relations.

Turkish Coverage

For Turkish media coverage of the visit to Turkey by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, including a report on Tikhonov's speech during a dinner hosted by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, see the Turkey section of the 26 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORT ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK

Beglov Commentary

LD212058 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] There has been a positive response to the visit by a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by a member of the Political Bureau of Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, to Britain. West European newspapers have even been expressing optimism, saying that the ice in Soviet-British relations has been broken and mutual interests in the field of arms control have emerged. Now here is a commentary from Spartak Beglov, an observer of the NOVOSTI press agency.

Time will show to what extent this optimism is justified, but one thing is already clear: The Soviet delegation's visit has enabled the British and West European public to get a firsthand detailed picture of Soviet policy in world affairs, especially concerning the key issue of curbing the arms race and averting nuclear disaster. The main idea of the message addressed to Britons and other Western nations on behalf of the Soviet people boiled down to the following: There is a need to learn to live together, proceeding from the realities of the constantly changing world. And this means that one should not build his security at the expense of the security of others. Since in our nuclear age the policy of peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative, differences and controversial issues should be solved through negotiation rather than by force or threat. They should be settled with the respect of each other's legitimate interests and without interference in internal affairs. As far as the problem of curbing the arms race is concerned, it should be solved by scrupulously observing the principles of equality and equal security. On the threshold of new Soviet-American talks on the whole range of issues of nuclear and space weapons, it was useful for the public to hear once again the concrete clarification of the Soviet position on the need to examine and solve these issues in complex. [as heard]

Special stress was once again laid on efforts to prevent an arms race in space which is of key importance. The world doesn't need to penetrate space militarily. It needs drastic solutions on a mutually acceptable basis of questions concerning the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear weapons up to their elimination. Such is the essence of the Soviet approach to this issue of vital importance for humanity.

Trade Prospects Viewed

PM201128 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 9

[Own correspondent S. Volovets dispatch: "For Mutual Benefit" -- first three paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] Keen attention in Britain is focused on the visit by a representative delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M.S. Gorbachev delivered to Prime Minister M. Thatcher a personal message from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which stresses that great significance in today's international situation attaches to the establishment of a certain mutual understanding between the USSR and Britain. During M. Thatcher's conversation with M.S. Gorbachev the sides spoke out in favor of establishing a fruitful dialogue between East and West.

Broad and mutually advantageous trade is an important direction in the strengthening of a confidence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

M.S. Gorbachev visited the London head office of the "John Brown" company, which has long-established business ties with our country. The firm's leaders expressed interest in expanding these ties.

Similar interest was expressed to our correspondent S. Volovets by representatives of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce and Industry. We publish his dispatch from Leicester.

The Leicester Chamber of Commerce and Industry, one of the oldest in the country, unites 170 firms from the city and the county of Leicestershire. A delegation from the chamber headed by its president, Geoffrey Simpson, visited Moscow last September.

"Our aim," G. Simpson said, "was primarily to establish business contacts and exchange information on the possibility of cooperating with Soviet foreign trade organizations."

Leslie Smith, past president of the chamber, said that, over the last 20 years, representatives of 140 local firms have taken part in similar familiarization trips.

"I believe," L. Smith went on, "and the experience of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce and Industry confirms this, that given good will, interests, and mutual understanding, there are excellent prospects for trade between our countries. This is precisely why the overwhelming majority of business people in Britain support the proposal for mutually advantegeous cooperation between Britain and the USSR, expressed during your parliamentary delegation's visit in London. They are firmly against any attempts to impose restrictions on trade with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union." Staffers from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry offered me a tour of the factory of the large company "Bentley Engineering," which makes equipment for knitwear factories. At the "Bentley" plant we were greeted by Fred (Luketa), chief of the company's export department, who returned from a trip to Kiev only 2 weeks ago.

"You must understand the demand and know the market prospects in order to trade successfully -- and this is the truth," he said.

We made our way from the mangement floor down to the shopfloor. Worker Cyril Maxwell, engaged on machine tool assembly work, told us: "Soviet orders ensure employment in our industry, which is going through a prolonged recession. Of course we acclaim the expansion of trade with you. The arrival of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation in Britain opens new prospects for the development of our business ties."

Gorbachev's Return to Moscow

PM241436 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 23 December First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the general headline "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit Ends," which reveals the newspaper's omission of Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, from the list of those welcoming Gorbachev at the Moscow airport. PRAVDA adds that D. Ratford, British charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the welcoming party. For TASS English and Moscow Domestic Service accounts of Gorbachev's return, see page G 1 of the 24 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

UKRAINIAN MINERS COLLECT MONEY FOR UK MINERS

LD252038 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Donetsk December 25 TASS -- "The Soviet miners will not leave their brothers in class alone" -- this thought was the main today in speeches which were made at a meeting of the personnel of the "Gubokaya" Mine (Donbass, Ukraine). The miners met for a meeting to express their solidarity with the striking British miners.

"In our hearts still fresh is the memory when in the period of foreign intervention against the young Republic of the Soviets British miners were among the first to proclaim 'Hands off Soviet Russia', said chairman of the trade union committee of the mine Igor Glukhovskiy. And now, when British miners are waging their unparallel struggle for their rights, we are together with our brothers in class."

"From stories by labor veterans, our fathers and grandfathers we know that when the general strike of mine workers began in British in 1926, the Donbass miners decided to donate to the strikers' fund half of their daily wage," said at the meeting young miner Viktor Vasechkin. "Solidarity committees were formed in our industrial region to collect money for the strikers' fund, lotteries were arranged and theatre productions were held the earnings from which were sent to British miners. And now, too, we express once again our warm solidarity with the courageous British miners and wish them success in their selfless struggle."

At the meeting it was reported that the miners of the Ukraine remitted 859,000 roubles to the fund of assistance to British miners.

UK'S HEALEY CONCERNED OVER U.S. SPACE ARMS STAND

LD241547 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] London December 24 TASS -- Denis Healey, foreign minister of the British Labour Party's "shadow cabinet", has expressed serious concern about U.S. plans to develop and deploy a comprehenisve missile defense with space-based elements. Speaking in an interview with the BBC, he said that the Pentagon did not want to conduct talks on a ban on space weapons. It was disquieting, Healey said, that neither the U.S. Administration nor President Reagan had showed a consistent approach to such talks to this day, although there was now a favorable climate for such talks.

The Labour leader stressed at the same time that he did not have the slightest doubt that the Soviet Union was eager to stop the arms race since it knew that it was entering a new and more dangerous phase.

PRAVDA ON RECENT SESSION OF NATO SPECIAL GROUP

PM241619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "NATO 'Paves the Way'"]

[Text] Brussels, 23 Dec -- The eighth session this year of the NATO Special Consultative Group has been held in Evere, where the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc is situated.

According to statements by Atlantic spokesmen, this group was supposedly set up to coordinate the bloc allies' views and positions with regard to the problem of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. In fact, the Special Consultative Group very quickly turned from a "consultative forum" into an additional instrument for putting pressure on the inhabitants of West Europe, by means of which Washington made its allies "walk in step" toward the commencement and now the full implementation of the program for the deployment of almost 600 new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

As R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who chaired this session of the Special Consultative Group in Brussels, declared, the allies now have "particularly noted their governments' determination... to continue the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles."

R. Burt tried to downplay the significance of the Belgian and Dutch refusal to give final consent now to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in those two countries. He expressed confidence that Belgum will remain a "loyal ally" in the bloc and fulfill the 1979 NATO decision. The Special Consultative Group voices similar hopes also with regard to the Netherlands. As R. Burt particularly emphasized, Washington is extremely interested in seeing all the bloc allies abide firmly by the 1979 missile decision. Only in that case, he threatened, will the United States be able to hold talks on reducing nuclear arms.

Recently, analyzing the results of a series of meetings and consultations which Washington has held recently with its allies, NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that the United States is engaged in "paving the way to Geneva" (that is, to talks). Here the Reagan administration does not stint assurances of its desire "for peace and disarmament." However, as is known, it is impossible to pave the way with talk alone.

U.S. PROVIDES FOR NUCLEAR SCORCHED-EARTH TACTICS

PM211455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[A Bessonov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Who Is in the 'Zebra's' Sights?"]

[Text] General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, declared once in an interview with West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: "At present we in the West are morally prepared to do whatever may be necessary to defend our freedom."

The meaning of this vague statement became somewhat clearer when the public gained knowledge of plans being elaborated by the Pentagon to strike at the territory of... its own allies so as "to deny the enemy level highways." The Swedish magazine FRED OCH SOLIDARITET, in particular, recently published excerpts from the American publication "U.S. Army Reference Book 100-80," dealing with Project "Zebra."

The idea behind "Zebra" is that, in the event of combat operations, the eastern part of the West German Land of Hessen would be turned into a radioactive desert to raise an "effective barrier" across the enemy forces' advance. This is the nuclear version of scorched-earth tactics. It is planned to use 141 units of nuclear ammunition.

In other words, the Pentagon is "morally prepared" to sacrifice civilians in order to defend "Western freedom" from the Communists. And not only West German citizens, either. It became known not so long ago that in the process of maneuvers in Norway, for example, the North Atlantic bloc regularly rehearses the delivery of nuclear strikes on that country's territory.

Furthermore, with the cynicism typical of the Pentagon strategists, servicemen from these countries are involved in rehearsing nuclear strikes on their own territory. This was described at a press conference by former Norwegian Armed Forces Major E. Edvardsen. He personally had occasion to participate in such maneuvers.

It should also be recalled that during the big "Confident Enterprise" maneuvers held in the fall of last year, U.S. servicemen were trained in digging mass graves, in addition to training in the delivery of nuclear, neutron, and conventional strikes. This took place near the small West German town of Hanau. When U.S. General Williams was interviewed by journalists after these "exercises," he told them: "Of course, people die in wartime." At this point it would be expedient to reproduce the words spoken by the late General Pershing, whose name has been given to the U.S. first strike nuclear missiles. He instructed soldiers stationed in Europe: "We have come here not for the sake of Europeans, but for the sake of Americans, for our own sake. Forget everything apart from America!" It seems that this is what they have done. Yet another confirmation of this is provided by Project "Zebra."

FRANCE MARKS SOVIET-FRENCH TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM200843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report: "Important Milestone"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Dec -- The French newspapers are marking the 40th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Soviet-French Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance. At the time, the French Communists' leader Marcel Cachin called it a "great historic act." The treaty helped to strengthen France's international positions and was an important milestone along the path of strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship between our countries.

The newspaper LE MONDE devoted a whole page to this event, publishing the reminiscences of one of the members of the French delegation, Jean Laloy. The author stresses the extremely great importance of the treaty for France in that difficult period, when Washington and London were in no hurry to give full recognition to the status of "fighting France" and were engaging in various intrigues behind the scenes. Jean Laloy recalls the extremely high assessment which General de Gaulle, leader of "fighting France," gave of this alliance, which was borne in wartime between France and the USSR.

A profound analysis of the events of that difficult period and the significance of the Franco-Soviet Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance is provided in an article by P. Durand published in L'HUMANITE. The USSR, the author recalls, was the first to recognize the government of free France at a time when Washington entertained plans to install a regime of occupation on France's liberated territory. P. Durand stresses that this was a treaty based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different political and social stystems in the interests of both countries and the peoples of all of Europe. The treaty, the author recalls, not only contained pledges by both sides to continue the struggle to the final victory over Hitlerism and its allies, but also laid the foundation for cooperation in the postwar period in order to "make a contribution to the cause of world prosperity" and undertake joint actions against revanchist intrigues on Germany's part.

Raymond Offroy, the well-known French diplomat and comrade-in-arms of De Gaulle from 1940, is one of those who took part in preparing the Soviet-French treaty. This year, he told your correspondent, we marked the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, and the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism lies ahead.

One of the most important events along this path was undoubtedly the signing in Moscow 40 years ago of the Franco-Soviet treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance, which came into force after its ratification in December of the same year. Of course, Raymond Offroy noted, at that time the positions of the French and USSR Governments diverged on many important issues. But nonetheless, bearing in mind the most important thing, the struggle against fascism and the desire for postwar cooperation and struggle to strengthen peace, the two sides agreed to sign the document, which was one of the most important milestones in the history of Franco-Soviet relations.

GROWING FRENCH MILITARY ALIGNMENT WITH U.S. NOTED

LD251539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Oleg Maksimenko report from Paris]

[Text] Reports have appeared in the French press, quoting American sources, that the country's defense ministry is seriously examining the question of purchasing modern reconnaissance aircraft equipped with the AWACS electronic system from the United States. Quite recently, during voting in the United Nations on the draft resolution on banning neutron weapons, France formed part of a small group of countries with the United States at their head that opposed the adoption of the resolution. In what it has said, however, Paris has always classified neutron weapons as among the most monstrous. One can only make conjectures on this matter, and that is what the French press has been doing. One assumption expressed by the newspapers amounted to this: that Washington is harboring plans to equip the NATO countries with neutron weapons -- perhaps France, too, wants to obtain it?

But there are many other examples of the clearly marked turn toward the United States and NATO by Paris, examples that are beyond argument. There is the increase of military efforts in the North Atlantic bloc, including participation in maneuvers by different arms of the services; there is the undonditional support for the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe. France's growing activity in NATO has not gone unnoticed across the ocean. It is evidently from this angle that one should view the agreement by Washington to the possible supply of spy aircraft with the AWACS system that were taken into service only recently in the United States itself. L'HUMANITE, the newspaper of the French Communists, criticizing the government's swerve toward Atlanticism, stressed that France can achieve genuine security only by implementing an independent policy in defense questions and intensifying the struggle for easing international tension.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOSS' VISIT TO KUWAIT

Talks With Information Official

LD211502 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait December 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A.E. Voss, which is here on an official visit, had a meeting with Deputy Minister of Information of Kuwait Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

During a friendly conversation questions of developing cooperation between the two countries in the field of information were discussed. The mutual striving of the sides to further expand and strengthen it was expressed. In particular, the cooperation of the news agencies of the USSR and Kuwait was praised.

Members of the Soviet delegation acquainted themselves with the work of the Ministry of Information of Kuwait, of the local press, radio and television.

Ends Visit

LD241005 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait December 24 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has concluded its official visit to Kuwait.

During the visit the delegation was received by the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. The Soviet parliamentarians also held talks with a parliamentary delegation of Kuwait led by Muhammad Yusef al-Adsani, chairman of the National Assembly, and met with members of the Kuwaiti Government, representatives of the business community and prominent public figures of Kuwait.

During the conversations the sides stated their shared desire to develop and strengthen cooperationin diverse fields and spoke highly of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations based on the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. It was pointed out that the USSR and Kuwait hold identical positions on most international problems, including the question of ensuring a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti side expressed support for the USSR's proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The sides reiterated their readiness to continue promoting the development of links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of Kuwait. An understanding was reached to continue exchanging parliamentary delegations.

The Soviet delegation left for home today.

ETHIOPIAN REACTION TO MENGISTU'S MOSCOW VISIT

PM210943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-Ethiopia: Important Landmark"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Dec -- The meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and the signing in Moscow of the cooperation agreement between the CPSU and the WPE are at the center of the attention of the mass media and the entire Ethiopian public.

This meeting, THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD points out, is an important landmark in the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia. The exchange of opinions that took place there confirmed the unity of the two countries' views on present-day problems and reflected their common position in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national liberation, and social progress.

The signing of the CPSU-WPE cooperation agreement will give a powerful new boost to the further strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples.

The entire course of modern history, THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes, attests that the Soviet Union invariably sides with the Ethiopian people in their struggle to strengthen the country's national independence and territorial integrity and for socioeconomic progress. Now that the country is in the grip of the cruelest drought in recent decades, the Soviet Union was one of the first to extend us the hand of friendship. Soviet aircraft, helicopters, and trucks are delivering food, medical supplies, and essentials to the population of the regions that have suffered most from the natural disaster.

Concern for the preservation of peace on earth and for the strengthening of international security has always been the basis of the foreign policy of the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia, (Yokhannes) Gebre Selassie, acting general secretary of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, told the TASS correspondent. New evidence of this was provided by K.U. Chernenko's meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam, during which the need for further cohesion and for the activation of the efforts of all peace-loving forces for the purpose of rebuffing imperialism's intrigues, preventing nuclear war, and strengthening world peace was emphasized.

The peoples of Africa, he said, are following the development of events in the south of the continent with tremendous alarm. The war preparations of the Republic of South Africa, which uses any means to destabilize progressive regimes with the support of the forces of imperialism, arouses particular fears in them. If nuclear weapons end up in the hands of the racists, the threat to peace not only in Africa but also throughout the world will increase. Therefore, as was emphasized during the meeting in Moscow, the proclamation of Africa as a nuclear-free zone would be of great significance. The Ethiopian public, (Yokhannes) Gebre Selassie pointed out, considers it its duty to do everything possible to implement that noble goal.

MOSCOW VIEWS ANGOLAN-MOZAMBIQUE SUMMIT

LD220212 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Yuriy Stepanov commentary]

[Text] Talks are under way in Maputo between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and President Sambora Machel of Mozambique. Here is a commentary from our observer Yevgeniy Stepanov who writes:

The 2-day Angolan-Mozambique summit provides a good opportunity for examining both the situation in southern Africa and ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in the most difficult fields. Granting independence to Namibia remains a most important task in southern Africa. Both Angola and Mozambique have repeatedly noted that the problem of Namibia should be settled only on the basis of Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council. The situation in the region could be substantially normalized by implementing the proposal the Angolan leader, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, outlined in a letter to the United Nations secretary general. However, South Africa and the United States, backing it up, still insist on linking the issue of Namibia's future with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. Pretoria has turned down Angola's proposal providing a solution of this problem. As a result the prospect of a political settlement in Namibia remains very dim.

There is yet another, no less important, matter to be discussed at the Angolan-Mozambique summit, that of relations between these countries and South Africa. As is known, Angola and Mozambique have signed agreements with South Africa. The accords envisage an end to South Africa's support of National Union of the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] terrorist groupings. However, these documents have been continuously breached by the apartheid regime. South African troops continue to occupy part of Angola's territory, although all terms for the pullout expired long ago. Pretoria has stepped up its subversive activity against the legitimate governments of Angola and Mozambique. Cutthroats from the UNITA and MNR have been trained in South Africa where, with CIA assistance, the terrorists have been equipped with modern weapons for sabotaging and spying.

In these conditions the summit in Maputo makes it possible to coordinate joint actions for the Angolan and Mozambique Governments to combat terrorism and counterrevolutionary activity. The summit is also important to compare notes on carrying out reforms in both countries advancing towards socialism and to promote friendship and cooperation between independent African states in the south of the continent.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS GRENADIAN POLITICIAN

LD231333 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- "Elections were held in Grenada almost three weeks ago. They brought to power the so-called New National Party with Herbert Augustus Blaize at the head", an IZVESTIYA Havana correspondent has been told by Enstein Louison, head of the Patriotic Maurice Bishop Movement in Grenada.

As is known the party was formed out of three political groups with the support of the U.S. Embassy in Saint George's and also leaders of conservative pro-American forces in the Caribbean islands. The Americans did the utmost to ensure that party's victory.

Enstein Louison points out that the elections were held at a time when the country reached an unprecedented level of impoverishment of the broad popular masses. Unemployment now reached 48 percent, whereas before the beginning of the occupation the figure was 12 percent of the whole able-bodied population. Most of the socio-economic programmes, which were conducted in the interests of the people by the Maurice Bishop government, have been either "frozen" or fully crossed out. Corruption, drug smuggling and prostitution are rife in the country.

"Secondly, serious violations of civil rights took place in the course of preparations for the elections. Judge for yourself," said the Grenadian politician, "About 63,000 electors were registered in the elections of 1976, whereas the figure now was only 28,000. 15,000 'missing' Grenadians are above all young people, many of them are known to have been Maurice Bishop supporters. The New National Party, using money which came from the United States (approximately 3 million dollars) openly bribed electors".

"Our patriotic movement will continue the struggle in defending the interests of poor and oppressed masses, though the conditions for that are complicated, stressed Louison.

PUERTO RICAN TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE IN MANEUVERS

LD232218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Foreign mass media report that the Pentagon has planned maneuvers code-named "Minuteman-2" in Panama in January 1985. Ten thousand U.S. soldiers will take part in them.

Military jamborees held by the United States in Panama are a fairly common event, notes Aleksandr Baryshev, observer with the political weekly NEW TIMES. Let us just recall last year's 7 days of maneuvers by U.S. troops and the Panamanian National Guard code-named "Kindle Liberty-83." It is also normal since the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution for these maneuvers to be organized each time in areas situated not far from Nicaraguan territory, be it in Panama, which is 450 km away from Nicaragua or in Honduras which has virtually been turned into a training ground for the Pentagon and has a common frontier with Nicaragua, or in the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans that wash the shores of Nicaragua.

Back at the end of 1981 in Panama the U.S. Armed Forces elaborated coordinated actions to be undertaken by various troops in the event of a naval blockade being set up in Nicaragua.

However, the provocative jamboree "Minuteman-2" planned for January draws special attention to itself, and here is why: Units from the Puerto Rican National Guard will join U.S. troops involved in these maneuvers. To judge from press reports it is proposed that in the future the Puerto Ricans will form the backbone of a U.S. expeditionary corps that is preparing for military operations in Nicaragua.

Is this fortuitous? Of course not. If North American troops have to be pulled into Panama in order to become used to the tropical climate conditions like those in Nicaragua and El Salvador then the Puerto Ricans who have lived in this climate since childhood and speak Spanish as well, are of special interest. According to the Pentagon's scheme this should make it easier for them to carry out the tasks set.

One cannot fail to notice also the fact that the maneuvers planned for January as a rehearsal for an invasion of Nicaragua will be held in the Panamanian province of Veraguas, and it is to the U.S. 93d Infantry Brigade, billeted in the Panama Canal area, that is allocated the role of providing troops with security in the field.

However, that is a crude violation of international law and of the agreement on the neutrality of the Panama Canal and of its letter and spirit that demand that it should serve the interests of peace and not of war.

Furthermore, the "Minuteman-2" maneuvers even flout U.S. legislation for indeed U.S. laws forbid the dispatch of units of the Puerto Rican National Guard outside their territory.

MOSCOW ON CHILEAN CALLS FOR BOYCOTT, PROTEST

PY232105 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 23 Dec 84

["News Review" feature]

[Excerpt] Here is a brief review of the most outstanding events that have taken place during the week ending today. These events show the people's unswerving intention to maintain the struggle against tyranny, using whatever means, from all angles, in an untiring and steadfast manner.

The call made by the patriots gathered in the National Committee for Protest and Democracy in Chile [Comite Nacional por la Protesta y la Democracia en Chile] to protest against Lucia Pinochet and the dictator himself on Christmas and on New Year is a sign of that indomitable spirit. This call is even more noteworthy if it is taken into account that the dictatorship has recently dealt numerous repressive blows against the people's parties, the workers' organizations, and the entire population.

According to the statements made by Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] National Adviser (Patricio Jales), the mobilization program includes civil disobedience actions and several protest methods such as gatherings, banging of pots and pans, rejection of the curfew, and other methods.

Besides the MDP, the Democratic Alliance [AD], the Socialist bloc, and the National Workers Command [CNT], all of whom are also members of the National Committee for Protest and Democracy in Chile, are also participating in the call to protest.

For the evening of 24 December, the patriots call a boycott against the speech that Mrs Lucia (Iriart) de Pinochet usually delivers every year on television. The instructions state that, besides the banging of pots and pans, folkloric music must be played loudly.

For 31 December, the task involves a similar boycott against the speech that the dictator usually spews out on that occasion. The protest also involves the burning of dummies, that is, effigies of Pinochet and copies of the 1980 fascist constitution, on the streets. In addition, the call states, during these actions the Chileans will be invited to mobilize, putting into action civil disobedience.

Speaking on the new struggle, which is getting closer, MDP National Adviser (Patricio Jales) has stated that the various organizations have a desire to occupy the streets, using several protest methods.

For his part, Oilworkers Union President Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio has stated that the repressive toughening will be useless because Pinochet is facing a rebellious people, who find ways to express their will for the struggle and surely, in 1 or 2 months, we will be acting as if the state of siege does not exist.

A document issued by the CNT, which calls to create a social negotiation board [mesa de concertacion social], as soon as possible, has also been released this week in Santiago. According to this document, the social negotiation board is to be made up of representatives and leaders of all social sectors whose task will be to coordinate and to encourage the struggle for democracy.

The text of the CNT document reiterates the pressing need to achieve certain essential and basic agreements beyond an eventual political change and the need to study and determine a nationwide and popular strategy which will rebuild the economy, boost production, and foster the overall development of the community.

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF JAMAICAN CP CONGRESS

PM191612 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum of Jamaican Communists"]

[Text] Kingston, 14 Dec -- The Third Congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has opened here. On its agenda are the report of the WPJ Central Committee, the discussion of the report and other congress documents, and elections to the party's leading organs. Taking part in the congress' work are more than 250 representatives of the country's party organizations and delegations of 15 foreign communist and workers parties, including a CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

A greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Third WPJ Congress was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

Trevor Munroe, secretary general of the WPJ, delivered the WPJ Central Committee report.

The present congress, he noted, is being held in an atmosphere of continuing dangerous tension in the world. When the Reagan administration came to power, Washington overtly adopted a course toward a rapid buildup of U.S. military might and toward the achievement of military superiority over the socialist countries. The main aim of this course is to change the established military strategic balance in the U.S. favor.

The WPJ consistently supports the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, disarmament, and the peaceful resolution of all disputes.

Waging its struggle in direct proximity to the largest imperialist power, the United States, the WPJ advocates transforming the Caribbean and Central America into zones of peace, free from outside military interference.

Jamaican Communists call on the United States and the Caribbean countries that supported the aggression against Grenada to withdraw their forces from its territory and end the island's occupation.

The WPJ expresses its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and demands that the United States respect the republic's sovereignty.

T. Munroe called on Jamaican Communists to wage the struggle for peace in the Caribbean and throughout the world even more actively.

The WPJ, he said, demands the resignation of the Seaga government and proposes the formation of a temporary administration to prepare for national elections, in which all parties expressing the interests of the various population groups would be represented.

In conclusion, the WPJ leader stressed tha the WPJ will continue to be the vanguard of the Jamaican people in the struggle for full independence and a better life. In their activity, Jamaican Communists will continue to be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to fight selflessly for peace, democracy, and social progress.

BRUTENTS RETURNS FROM LATIN AMERICA TOUR

PM200911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Returned to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow 17 December after a trip to Argentina, Panama, and Venezuela at the invitation of the leadership of those countries' communist parties.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

PM191206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Julio Maria Sanguinetti, congratulating him on his election as president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and wishing him success in his activity in that highest state post.

The telegram voices the hope that the mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Uruguay will continue to develop for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

In his reply telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium J.M. Sanguinetti expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes for happiness to the people and Government of the USSR.

The telegram voices confidence that the bonds of friendship linking to two countries' peoples will acquire new strength and promote more efficient cooperation between Uruguay and the Soviet Union for the purposes of their development and also contains an assurance of full support for the cause of strengthening international peace.

PRAVDA CARRIES USTINOV OBITUARY SIGNATORIES

PM241633 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December in its First Edition carries on page 2 the obituary of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, which includes, in order, the following signatures:

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, K.M. Bogolyubov, I.F. Dmitriyev, S.A. Afanasyev, B.V. Balmont, B.V. Bakin, V.V. Bakhirev, I.S. Belousov, O.D. Baklanov, P.F. Lomako, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, I.S. Silayev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.V. Finogenov, A.I. Shokin, B.P. Bugayev, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.P. Aleksandrov, Ye.F. Muravyev, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, M.D. Popkov, P.A. Gorchakov, L.L. Batekhin, S.A. Bobylev, P.N. Medvedev, N.V. Ogarkov, B.P. Utkin, I.A. Gerasimov, V.S. Rodin, Yu.P. Maksimov, A.I. Shirinkin, I.M. Tretyak, M.I. Druzhinin, P.G. Lushev, I.P. Repin, M.M. Zaytsev, A.D. Lizichev, D.T. Yazov, N.F. Kizyun, S.I. Postnikov, V.M. Lomov, N.I. Popov, N.A. Moiseyev, V.A. Vostrov, V.G. Samoylenko, N.F. Grachev, O.V. Zinchenko, A.Ya. Ryakhov, G.A. Gromov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.N. Kolinichenko, V.V. Osipov, V.F. Arapov, V.A. Belikov, N.V. Goncharov, V.M. Arkhipov, V.L. Gulevich, V.V. Skokov, Ye.M. Aunapu, A.S. Yelagin, V.F. Plekhanov, V.F. Yermakov, N.S. Kovalenko, A.V. Kovtunov, I.M. Titov, K.A. Kochetov, A.I. Makunin, B.V. Snetkov, V.S. Nechayev, A.V. Betekhtin, V.P. Novikov, A.U. Konstantinov, V.A. Ponomarev, A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, N.V. Usenko, I.M. Kapitanets, I.F. Alikov, A.M. Kalinin, R.N. Likhvonin, V.V. Sirodov, A.M. Slavskiy, S.I. Rudenko, A.S. Zheltov, I.V. Illarionov, S.S. Turunov, and I.P. Kudinov.

LEADER SPEECHES DURING USTINOV FUNERAL MEETING

Romanov Speech

LD241114 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1001 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Speech by Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Funeral Commission, at the funeral of Dmitriy Ustinov, in Red Square, Moscow -- live relay]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and its Armed Forces are seeing on his last journey Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He has departed from life -- an eminent worker of the party and the Soviet state, a Communist-Leninist, a glorious patriot, an internationalist, and a man of enormous personal charisma, whose work till the last heartbeat served to strengthen the might of our motherland and the cause of communism.

The Soviet people and the servicemen of the Armed Forces saw in the person of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov a paragon of faithfulness to one's duty, of enormous capacity for work, of high exactitude, and an ability to solve the set tasks with persistence and single-mindedness. He was like this at all the posts which the party entrusted to him.

Dmitriy Fedorovich's talent as an eminent organizer of the defense industry of the Soviet state showed itself most vividly during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Under his direct leadership, many kinds of armaments and military machinery were developed and serially produced, making it possible to defeat fascist Germany.

In the postwar period, over many years, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov continued to lead the country's defense industry. His name is linked to the creation of qualitatively new technology for missile and land forces, the Air Force, and the Navy, and the implementation of the Soviet program for mastering outer space.

For more than 30 years, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a member of the party's Central Committee. As secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate member of the Politburo, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and occupying responsible posts within the Soviet Government, he made a weighty contribution to working out and practically implementing the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and to solving the key tasks of developing the country's productive forces, building up its economic and defensive potential, and raising the prosperity of the people.

Dmitriy Fedorovich was closely linked with the masses, enjoying an enormous authority among them. He was distinguished by the warmth of his soul, his responsiveness, and his exceptional attention to the needs and concerns of the working people. The Soviet people repeatedly placed great trust in him by electing him as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

For more than 8 years, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov stood at the head of the USSR Ministry of Defense. He toiled selflessly and wholeheartedly to increase the strength of the Army and Navy and to equip them with modern arms and equipment. Marshal Ustinov showed constant care for strengthening the combat brotherhood among the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, and for safeguarding reliable defense for our motherland and for the socialist community states against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state have been marked by high awards: He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union; the title of Hero of Socialist labor was conferred on him twice; he was awarded 11 Leinin Orders and many other Soviet awards and medals; and also awards from a number of foreign states.

Working people of the Soviet Union, our Armed Forces will always remember the shining image of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov!

Comrades, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I declare open the meeting of mourning, devoted to the memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo, the CPSU Central Committee, and marshal of the Soviet Union.

The floor is given to Comrade Grishin, Viktor Vasilyevich, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Grishin Speech

LD241122 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1009 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Speech by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the funeral for Dmitriy Ustinov, former USSR minister of defense, in Red Square -- live relay]

[Text] Comrades! The working people of Moscow, together with the party, the Soviet people, and the servicemen of the Army and Navy, are bidding farewell to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Politburo, USSR minister of defense, Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor.

The bitterness of loss is great. An eminent figure of our party and state, an ardent Communist and Leninist, has passed away. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov devoted all his strength, diverse knowledge, enormous experience, and organizational talent to the service of the Communist Party and the cause of Great October... [unexplained 9-second pause] and to the all-around strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's life activities were closely connected with Moscow. He studied here at Moscow's Bauman Higher Technical School, and in the severe years of the war, he headed the work of the People's Commissariat for Armaments, making a great contribution to the victory over the enemy. After the war, he was the USSR minister of armaments and then minister for the defense industry. He labored fruitfully in the posts of deputy and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Supreme Council of the country's national economy, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

From 1976, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was USSR minister of defense. Heading the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov persistently put into practice the party's policy for the perfection of the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy, for the training and educating of military personnel, their preparation for the defense of the motherland, and for the strengthening of the combat cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

He untiringly labored to secure the peaceful labor of our people. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov knew well the Moscow enterprises, scientific research institutes, and design offices, looked deeply into their work, and rendered them great practical assistance. The Muscovites elected him USSR Supreme Soviet deputy many times. He was constantly and closely linked with his voters and helped by advice and deed in solving the tasks of the development of the city. He took an active part in the work of the Moscow city party organization. The capital's Communists elected him deputy to city party conferences. He repeatedly represented the capital's party organization at CPSU congresses.

Throughout his life, Dmitriy Fedorovich bore with honor the high title of Communist. The interests of our homeland and the Soviet people were above all other interests for him. The tireless struggle for the cause of the party, a high sense of responsibility, a Bolshevik adherence to principles, and a huge capacity for work and precision were organically combined in him with a deep respect for people, a sensitive and caring attitude to their needs, modesty, approachability, and personal charm.

Today we are bowing our heads before the ashes of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. It is very painful to realize that this ardent Communist, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is no longer among us.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's entire life's work and his devotion to the cause of the party will serve as an inspiring example to the Muscovites, all Soviet people, and to the soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, and will call on them to multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's policy for the building of communism. We will forever retain in our hearts the shining memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, the glorious son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

Sokolov Speech

LD241126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Speech by Marshal Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, at the funeral of Marshal Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in Red Square -- live relay]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Armed Forces experience deep sorrow in connection with the demise of the prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov.

Dmitriy Fedorovich's life is a vivid example of service to the people, the party, and our motherland. Red Army soldier, worker, engineer-constructor, director of a major works -- it is through these landmarks in Dmitriy Fedorovich's biography that his character as a Communist and Leninist, talented leader, man with a high sense of duty and responsibility, was made hardy.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's outstanding political and organizational skills manifested themselves particularly vividly during the years of the Great Patriotic War when he occupied the post of the USSR people's commissar for armaments. Under his leadership, the most complex questions of construction, testing, and mass production of various types of armaments were solved.

In the postwar years, Dmitriy Fedorovich completely devoted all his talents and profound knowledge to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our country, to developing the Soviet missile-building industry and to opening up space. Since 1976, he was at the head of the Ministry of Defense and in this high post showed outstanding capabilities as an experienced and far-sighted leader of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Demanding the utmost of himself, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov did a great deal to equip the Army and Navy with modern arms, to train military cadres, and to train and educate personnel. He frequently visited the units, warships, and training groups, showing a deep interest in the life and activities of the military sub-units.

He was well known and deeply respected by the rocket and tank troops, Air Force men and seamen, servicemen of all types and forms of troops. Dmitriy Fedorovich was characterized by simplicity and modesty, warm-hearted responsiveness, and profound understanding of military work. He was an ardent champion of the combat cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, their peoples and armies and was tirelessly concerned to constantly strengthen the indestructible unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Today, at this solemn hour, the Soviet Armed Forces lower their combat banners before the remains of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a faithful son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. We express sincere condolences to those who were near and dear to the dead man.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's name and radiant image will always ramain in the memories and hearts of the Soviet people and the servicemen of the Armed Forces.

Comrades! The Army and Navy servicemen assure the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that they will continue in the future to reliably stand guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and are ready to carry out any order of the motherland.

Bulgarian Minister Speech

LD241242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Speech by Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, at the funeral of Dmitriy Ustinov in Red Square -- live in Russian]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear Soviet friends and brothers: All of us have received with profound sorrow the news of the demise of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a distinguished figure in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, and energetic builder of the Soviet Armed Forces, the defense minister of the Soviet Union, and our friend and comrade-in-arms.

Death has snatched from our ranks a man who devoted the whole of his life to the cause of socialism and communism and to the cause of defending the Soviet Union and the security of the countries of the socialist community. He made a tremendous contribution to our common victory over fascism. In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War he devoted all his effort and talent to providing the Soviet Army and Navy with formidable equipment and weapons.

The working people of Socialist Bulgaria will never forget his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. Seeing dear Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov off today on his last journey, we pay tribute to his great services in strengthening the unity and combat unity of the armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

In solving responsible tasks connected with strengthening the fighting collaboration between our countries, he always based himself on common international interests. We understand well that in the present international situation, the stronger our unity is, the more cohesive our battle ranks, the higher the combat readiness of our armies, the more reliably safeguarded the creative work of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries will be, and the more successful the struggle for a lasting peace on earth.

On behalf of the delegations of the armies of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact present here, we express to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state, the Defense Ministry of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet people our most sincere condolences and feeling of fraternal solidarity.

Dear comrades, friends, and brothers, at this sad hour, together with the Soviet people and the servicemen of their Armed Forces, we lower our combat banners before the ashes of the deceased. The shining memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov will be retained forever in our hearts. As Communists and soldiers we will do everything to further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and the combat alliance of our armies.

FURTHER REPORT ON USTINOV FUNERAL PROCESSION

LD241757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet people, the Communist Party, and soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy today accompanied Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet on his last journey.

The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions was in mourning garb for the third day. In its center, upon a high pedestal, among wreaths and flowers, stood the urn containing the ashes of this outstanding military commander.

At 1100, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov stood guard in mourning.

The flow of people was endless, just like yesterday. Thousands of working people of the capital and the oblast, representatives of military okrugs, groups, armies, and fleets, and those employed in the party, administrative, and public organizations, filed past through the hall in sorrowful silence.

Military delegations from a number of foreign countries paid their tributes and profound respects to Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. In sorrowful silence there passed through the hall military delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Army General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army; of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Lieutenant General Saisongkham, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense; of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Major General Muhammad, minister of national defense; of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Tea Banh, vice minister of defense; of Socialist Ethiopia, led by Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Political Bureau, minister of national defense; of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor Central Committee Political Bureau, minister of defense; of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Brigadier General Qasim, minister of defense; of the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Colonel General Mabote, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chief of the General Staff of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique; of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, led by Major General Belhouchet, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau.

Mourning music could be heard. Members of the government commission in charge of organizing the funeral, Comrades Romanov, Grishin, Chebrikov, Smirnov, Sokolov, Akhromeyev, Bogolyubov, Smirtyukov, Dmitriyev, and Kudinov mounted the guard of honor.

At 1200, access to the ashes of the deceased was halted. Relatives, those who were close to Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, his friends, and his comrades in arms remained in the hall. The last minutes of the farewell then began. To the accompaniment of mourning music, the urn containing Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's ashes was carried out of the Hall of the Columns of the House of the Unions and was placed on a gun carriage. The procession slowly repaired in the direction of Red Square.

A multitude of wreaths preceded the procession. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's awards marking his great services to the fatherland were borne upon scarlet cushions. Thousands of the capital's working people were in Red Square. Upon the rostrum, were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies to the USSR and the RSFSR Supreme Soviets, heads of ministries and departments, military commanders, production frontrankers, and representatives of the party, administrative, and public organizations. Present also were the members of the foreign military delegations which have arrived in Moscow to pay the last tribute to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, and military attaches of embassies. Military units stood absolutely motionless in the square, in close, precise formation. Combat banners bowed above their ranks.

At 1300, the urn containing the deceased's ashes was taken from the gun carriage and placed on the pedestal in front of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum.

Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and members of the government commission in charge of the organization of the funeral mounted the central rostrum of the mausoleum. [Note: Ponomarev omitted from this list]

LEADERS EULOGIZE USTINOV AT GENERAL STAFF MEETING

PM241705 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Pain of a Heavy Loss. Mourning Meeting at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] The mourning meeting dedicated to the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov was opened by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces, he said, experience profound grief in connection with the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, eminent fighter of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. His entire life was a heroic act and a spendid example of selfless service to his people. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov belongs to the glorious cohort of Soviet leaders who emerged from the people and saw service to the people as their chief aim in life.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, took the floor.

The Soviet people, the CPSU, and the USSR Armed Forces, he said, have suffered a heavy loss. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, an outstanding military leader who devoted his entire conscious life to our Communist Party's cause, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces, who to the end devoted to them his energy and his multifaceted abilities and knowledge, has departed this life.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's talent as an organizer and his scientific approach and party principledness in resolving all tasks were clearly manifested back in the thirties. The party entrusted him, still quite a young leader at the time, with the responsible post of director of a large plant, and then the USSR People's Commissariat for Armament, and he fulfilled with honor the duties entrusted to him during the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov made an inestimable contribution to the cause of strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might in the postwar years. We had the good fortune to work under his direct leadership for more than 8 years. Dmitriy Fedorovich was an exacting chief and teacher and was noted for the breadth and depth of his grasp of phenomena occurring in international life and in Soviet society.

Dmitriy Fedorovich rendered tremendous services in communist building and in the party's elaboration and resolution of political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and military problems. The bright memory of the loyal son of the party and the Soviet people will remain forever in our hearts.

The mourning meeting was also addressed by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

Present at the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; and USSR deputy defense ministers.

CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV'S DEATH RECEIVED

From Warsaw Pact Leaders

LD222015 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Defence are receiving cables and letters with the expressions of profound condolences upon the death of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov. It is noted in the cables and letters that Dmitriy Ustinov's entire life is a vivid example of a dedicated service to the Leninist party, to the Soviet people. A man of a generous heart, principled, modest, considerable to people [as received], he was an ardent patriot of his country, unbending internationalist, courageous fighter for peace and happiness for peoples.

Telegrams with the expressions of grief over Dmitriy Ustinov's demise were sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR National Defence Council; Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

From China's Zhang Aiping

PM241905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the USSR Defense Ministry: I was shocked to learn of the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. I express my profound condolences and ask you to convey sincere sympathy to the deceased's family.

Zhang Aiping, defense minister of the People's Republic of China.

From Military Officials

PM241225 [Editorial report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 December in its Second Edition carries on pages 2 and 3 messages of condolence on the death of Defense Minister Ustinov from a number of bloc party and military officials, including one from the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and from a number of Soviet domestic political and military bodies. Among the latter are condolences from the USSR KGB and the military councils of the Strategic Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Air Defense Forces, Air Force, Navy, group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Central Asian Military District, and Northern Fleet.

TIMBER INDUSTRY OFFICIAL EXPELLED FROM CPSU

LD231505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has investigated the collective submission by workers from the Novovyatsk Timber Board Combine, reporting that some officials from the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry which has jurisdiction over the combine, are abusing their official position and pilfering the enterprise's output.

The investigation revealed instances of crude violation of the norms of party morals and illegal acquisition of materials from stock and products made from them for personal purposes by N. Starovoytov, deputy chief of the Glavvostlesprom [expansion unknown]. He acquired illegally from the Novovyatsk Combine a garden house assembly kit and had it transported from Kirov Oblast and erected in the Moscow region by specialists from the combine. Furthermore, the price paid for the house was not the retail but the wholesale one, while the transportation and erection costs were borne by the combine. Strict party proceedings had previously been instituted against N. Starovoytov for similar violations, but he had failed to draw the due conclusions.

An attempt to acquire illegally components for garden houses was also made by S. Russkikh, deputy chief of the Glavstandarddom [expansion unknown]. Several other ministry officials received sawn timber material from the combine in breach of the established order.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, having reviewed the investigation materials, has expelled N. Starovoytov from the party. S. Russkikh has been severely reprimanded and his service record has been endorsed.

The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry party committee has been instructed to examine the question of the party responsibility of other ministry officials who have used their official position for personal purposes.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has drawn the attention of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing leadership to the inadequate monitoring of the observance of state and party discipline by officials in the ministry's apparatus.

UFA CONSTRUCTION HEADS DISMISSED FOR NEGLIGENCE

PM221426 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page 6 an 1,800-word article by special correspondents A. Zinovyev and A. Illesh entitled "Explosion." It describes how a wooden building in the center of the city of UFA was destroyed by a gas explosion, resulting in the death of a family of 3 and rendering 13 other families homeless. The explosion was allegedly caused by the negligence of workers who allowed a gas pipe to be breached by a mechanical "mole" digging a trench for a new water pipe. A whole host of regulations governing the planning and digging of trenches was violated, and the workers responsible for the gas leak reportedly stood idly by for over an hour before alerting the appropriate authorities, without warning local residents and passers-by or stopping the traffic. The report states that criminal proceedings have been instituted and that the Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers Presidium has dismissed the chief of UFA Gorremstroy, his deputy, and the project's chief engineer.

AFP: NINE ARRESTED IN GEORGIA FOR 'HIGH TREASON'

NC260956 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec 26 (AFP) -- Nine people, accused of working for the United States, have been arrested in Georgia and charged with "high treason" -- a charge which carries the death penalty, dissident sources in the Georgian capital Tbilisi disclosed today.

The arrests were carried out early this month at Rustavi, a dormitory town near Tbilisi. One of the accused was said to be the representative of the communist youth organization (Komsomol) in a large local foundry. No further details on the arrests were immediately available.

Meanwhile, three people arrested last January in Georgia have been tried and found guilty of nationalist activities, the same dissident sources said. The three had attempted to set up a group called "Women for the Independence of Georgia", the sources siad. Their sentences were not known.

Georgia which was made a Russian protectorate in 1783 became a Soviet republic in February 1921.

'TRAITORS' GIVEN DEATH SENTENCES FOR WW II CRIMES

LD221505 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Smolensk December 22 TASS -- The criminal trial over traitors of the motherland has ended in Smolensk. The Military Tribunal of the Moscow Military District tried V. Boiko, Z. Khokhlov and V. Kuvichko who participated in punitive actions against partisans, in mass executions of Soviet patriots, civilians -- old men, women, children.

Dozens of witnesses were heard, volumes of documents, photo and cine documents, a report of the German command in the punitive operation "Sternenlauf" were studied at the visiting session of the Military Tribunal. As a result, it was proved that the defendants bear responsibility for the atrocities. In Dorogobuzh they participated along with Germans in the destruction of 2,500 people. 300 residents of the Salazna village of the Safonov region were shot dead in January-February 1943, and the village was burnt. A day later the same lot fell upon the population of the neighbouring village of Leonovo. Destroyed during the operation were 537 partisans, 566 persons sympathizing with partisans. More than a thousand partisans and civilians were taken prisoner and subjected to tortures and then sent to concentration camps. The traitors left their bloody traces in the Bryansk and Mogilyov regions.

Under the pressure of irrefutable proofs, the evidence of victims and witnesses, the defendants admitted their personal participation in executing many Soviet citizens, in burning down villages, in marauding.

For having committed particularly grave crimes the Military Tribunal of the Moscow Military District sentenced Boiko, Khokhlov, Kuvichko to capital punishment -- death penalty.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR PRESIDIUM MEETING

PM191434 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The latest session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium heard about the question of the state of Dagestan ASSR national education institutions and measures for the further improvement of their activity in light of the basic guidelines for the reform of the general educational and vocational school. The autonomous republic is performing specific work in this direction, but shortcomings have also been revealed and big reserves have been discovered. Not all the rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms have elaborated specific measures, and the national education organs and school, vocational, and technical college teachers collectives are only feebly oriented toward improving the quality of training and educational work and the students' preparation for labor activity. Many complaints were leveled against a number of the ASSR's ministries, departments, and industrial enterprises which are failing to pay proper attention to the implementation of the projected plans and the students' labor education.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium elaborated a program of measures ensuring the all-around implementation of the provisions of the school reform in Dagestan ASSR.

There was also an examination of the question of measures to enhance the efficiency of the use of feed resources for stockraising and to reduce grain expenditure for feed purposes. In this connection there was an analysis of the experience of Belgorod Oblast and other oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, which it has been decided to disseminate everywhere. The session also discussed questions of measures to organize the production of high-quality feed by expanding sowings of corn cultivated for cobs with grain at the waxy and milky-waxy stages of ripeness; of the work of local soviet and agricltural organs in increasing the production of agricultural output on citizens' private subsidiary farms.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, led the session.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU RESOLUTION ON WASTE PRODUCTS

PM211231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On Serious Shortcomings in the Utilization of Secondary Material Resources in the National Economy."

The resolution notes that, despite the decisions adopted on the improved utilization of secondary material resources in production, the state of affairs in this sector remains unsatisfactory. At the same time, the maximum inclusion of these resources in national economic circulation is an inalienable part of the work on savings and, as K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in his 15 November 1984 speech to the Politburo, savings of material resources themselves are, in today's conditions, an important source for ensuring production growth.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that many ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers fail to cope with their plans for the collection and processing of secondary materials. Particularly serious shortcomings are allowed to occur by the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry.

In the process of constructing new enterprises or reconstructing and modernizing existing ones, the ministries and departments give inadequate attention to the application of low-waste or waste-free technologies and resource-saving equipment and to ensuring the comprehensive processing of all types of raw and other materials, and fail to make provision for the creation of specialized capacities to process secondary raw materials generated as a result of production process. The amount of capital investment allocated for these purposes is extremely low, and the timetables for the construction of secondary raw materials projects are protracted. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building do not utilize fully the opportunities for reducing the material intensiveness of their products and widely introducing advanced casting methods, economical sections, and light-weight components. A considerable proportion of metal is still ending up as waste or filings.

The leaders of many associations and enterprises still aim mainly at acquiring primary materials. As a result of this, millions of metric tons of raw materials suitable for recycling [povtornoye ispolzovaniye] are being transported to scrap heaps, which take up considerable areas of land and harm the environment. This not only inflicts economic damage, but also morally undermines the work on educating people in a spirit of thrift.

The USSR Gosplan, when drawing up the national economic plans, makes inadequate provisions for boosting the relative share of secondary resources in the overall materials consumption; targets are set only for a limited range of raw materials, and they are not always strict. The economic levers provide inadequate interest for enterprises and organizations in bringing secondary raw materials into circulation.

The USSR Gossnab, which is assigned the task of organizing the rational utilization of secondary resources in the national economy and monitoring their collection, safekeeping, and processing, provides inadequate coordination for work by ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers on increasing the volume of production waste utilization and does not always impose proper requirements for the imposition of order in this work.

The ispolkoms still give inadequate attention to the collection and utilization of secondary raw materials. The trade in marketable production waste for everyday purposes is still not organized at the proper level in many places. Some party committees still fail to make leaders adequately accountable for the fuller utilization of secondary resources.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it impermissible for many ministries and departments to underestimate the importance of the economical use of material resources and the wide introduction of secondary raw materials into production.

It is incumbent on ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers to examine the state of affairs in the utilization of secondary resources by associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction and to give them specific help in reducing waste and raising the volume of waste utilization. They must speed up the construction of capacities for the processing of secondary raw materials and carry out the reconstruction and modernization of production on the basis of introducing low-waste and waste-free technologies and using byproducts and production waste. Leaders must be strictly held to account for irrational consumption of raw and other materials and fuel and for any losses that are allowed to occur.

The resolution stresses that the ministries and departments must bear full responsibility for the comprehensive processing of raw and other materials and for boosting the output of finished products made from them.

It is deemed necessary for the USSR Gosplan to boost the plan's influence as regards the improved utilization of secondary material, fuel, and energy resources. When elaborating targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and longer term plans, provisions must be made to increase the utilization of secondary in place of primary resources, thus reducing the materials and energy intensiveness of manufactured products. It is recommended that the appropriation of relevant material resources, capital investments, and contractual works limits be secured so that sectors can establish capacities to process secondary raw materials and that it be ensured that ministries and departments correctly expend the funds appropriated for these purposes.

The USSR Gossnab is set the task of stepping up monitoring of the utilization of secondary resources in the national economy and making broader use of the rights vested in it. It must increase its exactingness toward ministries as regards the fuller utilization of secondary raw materials. There must be more effective intersector coordination to ensure the comprehensive processing of waste. It must expand the procurement network and improve the organization of collecting secondary raw materials produced by many small consumers and the population. It must ensure a significant improvement in the quality of these raw materials. In the process of resolving these questions, the Gosplan must enhance the role and responsibility of territorial organs for material and technical supplies.

The USSR Gossnab is expected to prepare, together with the USSR Gosplan, ministries, departments, and the union republic councils of ministers, proposals to improve the management of the system of procurement and processing organizations, also bearing in mind the more active participation of local soviets in this work.

The attention of the Interdepartmental Commission for Savings and the Rational Utilization of Material Resources has been drawn to the need to be more exacting toward leaders of ministries and departments as regards the comprehensive processing of raw materials and production waste. It must provide systematic help in this work to republic, kray, oblast, and sector commissions. It must improve the dissemination of advanced experience at home and abroad, including the CEMA member-countries, of large-scale commissioning of secondary resources.

It is deemed expedient for the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the ministries and departments to expand the scope of theoretical and applied research into the replacement of primary by secondary raw materials and the development of low-waste and waste-free technologies. During the process of modernization or development of new equipment, the design and technological organizations of machine building ministries must make more active use of economical casting methods, replace mechanical processing by forging and casting, and make broader use of component manufacture using powder metallurgy, of the strengthening of products by the spray-coating method, and of computers for the optimal marking out of materials. The State Committee for Science and Technology, jointly with the USSR Gossnab, is to nominate the ministries and departments and scientific organizations responsible for elaborating the program for the utilization of specific types of secondary resources.

The USSR State Committee for Prices and the State Committee for Standards, together with the USSR Gossnab, the interested ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministers, are to prepare proposals to eliminate shortcomings in the current system for price fixing and standarization of secondary raw materials and products manufactured from them. The USSR Central Statistical Administration, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, jointly with the relevant ministries and departments, are instructed to improve the accounting and accountability as regards production and utilization of all types of secondary resources on a territorial and sector scale.

The union republic Communist Party central committees and the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to step up the organizational and political work aimed at comprehensively reducing production waste, processing secondary resources were fully, and nurturing a thrifty attitude to the people's wealth. Exactingness toward economic leaders who do not ensure the fulfillment of targets for secondary material resources utilization or allow their unjustified waste must be enhanced. The party and economic organs and local soviets must be constantly urged to increase the use of secondary raw materials in the production of industrial output.

The mass news media are called upon to propagandize more widely the positive experience of work by associations, enterprises, organizations, local soviets, and fraternal socialist countries in the comprehensive processing of secondary material resources. In parallel with this, there must be acute criticism of lagging enterprises and organizations and more profound exposure of the causes of economic mismanagement, and the effectiveness of action on this problem must be increased.

TASS INTERVIEWS POWER MINISTER NEPOROZHNIY

LD211207 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- The total capacity of Soviet power stations has exceeded 300 million kilowatts this year and generation of electricity by them has closely approached 1.5 trillion kilowatt-hours, it was stated by USSR Minister of Energy and Electrification Petr Neporozhniy in a TASS interview in connection with the Power Industry Workers' Day that is to be marked on Saturday.

The course of developing atomic power generation at an accelerated pace was continued this year, Neporozhniy said. Six atomic power stations were under construction in the Volga valley, the Urals foothills, in the Ukraine and in the south of Russia. Whereas only recently generating sets of a million kilowatts were considered a rarity, now such generating sets are being readied for service at several atomic power stations at once. Atomic power- and heat-supply stations are being built in Voronezh, Gorkiy, Odessa and Minsk.

At the same time the minister stressed that thermal power stations play a big role in the Soviet economy and in the near future will remain the main source of electricity and heat. Thus, a big fuel and energy complex is being created on the basis of oil and gas deposits in Tyument Region (western Siberia) where power stations with a total capacity of more than 15 million kilowatts are under construction.

Touching on problems of hydropower generation, Neporozhniy noted the importance of making a comprehensive use of water resources so as not only to get cheap energy but also to redistribute the flow of rivers to irrigate huge tracts of fertile land. Nearing completion is the construction of one of the world's biggest, Sayan-Shushenskoye hydropower station in Siberia: Of its ten generating sets eight are already in operation.

A special place in the Soviet energy programme is given to the utilisation of non-traditional energy sources - solar, geothermal, wind and tidal, the minister said. An experimental solar power station with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts is under construction in the Crimea, he said. Work is in progress to create geothermal and tidal power stations of a big capacity.

PRICES FOR SOME CLOTHING ARTICLES REDUCED

PM211054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR State Committee on Prices"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee on Prices announces that, in accordance with USSR Council of Ministers resolutions dated 17 December 1984, the state retail prices for the following types of consumer goods will be reduced:

	Percentage of price reduction (average)
Astrakhan fur headwear	25
Astrakhan fur topcoats	15
Individual articles made of wollen textiles	30